The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,625. New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

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THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of, beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

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NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

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THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship DALHOUSIE, Captain Moreland, WILL BE DESPATCHED WITH MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND CARGO to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

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THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship OTTAWA, (1,200 Tons and 350 H. P.) Captain T. Beaseley, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 14th July, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 10th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 6th July 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 11th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

SHIP "LEZARD"—Having been appointed Agents of the French Ship *Lezard*, from Bordeaux, by the Vice-Consul of France in this Port, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to CONSIGNEES of CARGO that the Average Bond is lying at our Office ready for Signature.

The Cargo will at once be landed and warehoused at the Custom House at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.,
Agents of the Ship *Lezard*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *City of Glasgow*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for the same without delay, otherwise Captain Carnaghan will land the Goods at their expense and risk.

W. NICOL & CO.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of Ship *City of Glasgow*.

Captain Carnaghan having landed a number of Packages at the Custom-house, Consignees are requested to take delivery.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Louisa*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS without delay, otherwise Captain Scowcroft will land it in any boats he may be able to secure, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Scowcroft having landed a number of packages at the Custom House, Consignees are requested to take delivery.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Scowcroft and the owners of ship *Louisa*.
Bombay, 26th June 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Veteran*, from London, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain Duncan will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

ROBERT FRITH & Co.
Agents for the Ship *Veteran*.

CONSIGNEES of GOODS by the STEAMERS of the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LANDED at the CARNAC BUNDER, are requested to REMOVE THEM FORTHWITH—the Company will not be responsible for any damage the goods many sustain in consequence of delay in taking delivery.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship *Tivoli*, McPherson, Master, from Aden, are requested TO SEND BOATS alongside to receive their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise the Goods will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE ALVAH KITTREDGE, is ADMITTED A PARTNER IN OUR FIRM from this date.

1st July 1863. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

DR. MANOEL EZEQUIEL DE ALMEIDA Chegado em Bombaim do *Rio de Janeiro* ha dous annos, na galera Ingleza *Silistria*, fará um grande favor se apparecesse em caza de Lyon Irmaõs & Cia. para negocio de seu interesse.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—WANTED TWO AGENTS, one for the districts of Surat and Broach, and the other for the Southern Marathi Country. None need apply who have not had a good experience of business, and of Exchange between Bombay and the interior, especially with either of the abovementioned districts. Testimonials to character and sureties will be required. Salary Rs. 500 per month

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, BOMBAY—1863.

IN announcing the establishment of a Strangers' Friend Society for the relief of destitute Europeans in the island of Bombay, the Committee feel that it is unnecessary to recommend the institution to public support. The object of the Society is to relieve European Strangers in distress; to do so without regard to the country or creed of the stranger; and to do so effectually. To prevent imposition, and to afford room for active Christian benevolence, a system of visitation, it is thought, may be adopted with advantage; a system that has been found at home as efficient a guard as it is possible to devise, to secure such societies from being imposed upon by undeserving applicants.

It will be the aim of the Society, not to allow any deserving European stranger to wander houseless and destitute in the island. It is proposed to establish a temporary home for all such persons, and, upon failure to obtain employment for them, to provide for their passage from this country, either to the Colonies or to Europe.

The Society is established to do away with the opprobrium that now rests upon the European community in India, of allowing its deserving poor to depend upon casual alms. For its success, it is necessary that the community should co-operate with it, in two ways:

1. By refusing to give desultory alms, under any pretence whatever, to Europeans. Applicants should simply be furnished with the Society's address, and told to apply thereto.
2. By supporting the Society in a large and liberal spirit.

The Committee does not venture to prescribe the scale on which subscriptions should be given, but as they will be made in commutation of the claims now almost daily preferred for relief, they should certainly be liberal. It will, in all probability, be found desirable to build a Strangers' Home on the island, and donations for that purpose will be gladly received.

R. KNIGHT,
Bombay, 4th July 1863. Honorary Secretary.

N. B.—Applicants for Relief are to be directed for the present to the *Times of India* Office.

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, BOMBAY—1863.

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HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, K.C.B.

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OBJECTS.

This Society is established for the purpose of giving relief to deserving European strangers, in distress, in the Island.

It is believed that effectual relief for all such cases is at present within the compass of private European benevolence, if rightly directed and organized.

The constitution of the Society will enable it to ascertain the true circumstances of each applicant; and it is proposed that it should report to Government all cases of mere vagrancy that come under its notice.

For the successful working of the Society, it is hoped that the community will abstain from giving desultory relief, and instead thereof will support the Society liberally.

The Society does not wish to supersede private efforts of active Christian benevolence, but it is believed that this activity may be most usefully directed by ladies and gentlemen enrolling their names upon the books of the Society as "Visitors of the Strangers' Friend Society," when it will be the business of the Secretary to solicit their personal enquiry into such cases as may present themselves, in the neighbourhood of each respectively.

Business Announcements.

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A supply just received by

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TO SMOKERS.—Messrs. TREACHER & COMPANY, have just received a supply of Bristol-Birds' Eye, Shag and Returns TOBACCO, Taddy's Smoking Mixture, in Tins and Packets, all in prime condition; also a large and well-selected stock of carved and plain Meerschaum and Briar wood Pipes, Cheroot-holders and Cases, Tobacco Cutters and Pouches, Cherry-wood Stems, Cigarette Moulds and Papers.

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Hummum Street, 16th June 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

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FORD, CURTIS, AND CURTIS,

Devote especial care in the selection and packing of Hams and Cheese for India and the Colonies.

DESIGN FOR A BUILDING SUITED FOR THE POONA INFANT SCHOOL.—The Committee of the Bombay Education Society invite Architects to send in DESIGNS for the above Building, which should be capable of accommodating 150 Infant Children, 2 Mistresses and 2 Matrons. A Hospital for the sick children should be in close proximity to the School. An approximate Estimate of the Cost of building should accompany each design.

Further detailed particulars and a plan of ground will be given on application to the Revd. G. L. Fenton and Dr. Larkins, at Poona.

A Premium of Rs. 500 (Rupees FIVE HUNDRED) will be given for the Design which may be selected, and then a working Specification will be also required.

Designs will be received up to September 1st 1863.

J. D. GIBSON,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.

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1, The Education of English Children in India. 2, Egotism. 3, Voices from the Past. 4, The Treasure of the Ten. 5, The Youth of Britain. 6, Colonies and Colonisation. Part II. 7, The Red Lancers of Bundelkund. Chapter IV. 8, On the Way Home. Letter VI. 9, Canzonet. 10, Okamundel: a Tale. Chapter XVIII. 11, A Field-Day in the Commons. 12, Letters on Amateur Acting. XIV. 13, Glimpses of Home. No. II. 14, The Law's Delays. 15, The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chapter V. 16, The Chief Towns of Sind. II. Hydrabad. 17, Open Competition. 18, Distribution Return of the Bombay Army. 19, The Bombay Board of Censors: Minute of Meetings in June. 20, Correspondence, (Reply to Article on Xavier, in No. for May; &c.) 21, Literary Notices. The Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Bombay Tract and Book Society. Report of the Bombay or Western India Auxiliary Church Missionary Society, for 1862. The Forty-eighth Report of Bombay Education Society, for 1862. The Madras Quarterly Journal of Medical Science.—The Naturalist on the River Amazons. The Pearl of the Andes. Live it down. The Deserted House of Hawksworth. Memoirs of Remarkable Misers. Diary of an Austrian Secretary of Legation at the Court of Czar Peter the Great. Skirmishing. At Odds. 22, Military Summary—April and May. 23, Home Politics and Literature—May. 24, Commercial Review—January to June 1863. 25. Indian Retrospect—June. 26, Abtract of Meteorological Observations for June.

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Turnips.—White Stone, and Yellow Malta	Per ounce	0	6
Cabbages.—Early Battersea	„	8	0
Early York	„	0	4
Cauliflowers.—Stadtholder, & London	„	1	8
Lettuce.—Thousand headed	„	0	4
Onions.—White Spanish, Globe, Strasburg, and Brown Spanish	„	0	12
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Corn Salad, Enfield matchless Parsley.	„	0	4
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The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	[illegible] „
Do. do. 6 do.	[illegible] „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	„
3 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	„
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	„
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅜d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at	3	months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 „
Do.	12	do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th June 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
„ 3 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
„ 2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
„ 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
„ on Demand; On Scotland do.; On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 „
Do. do. 6 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ... Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ½ per cent.

Hours of business........ 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3 per cent per annum.	
Do.	„ 6 „ „	5 „	„
Do.	„ 12 „ „	6 „	„

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	on Demand do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

Terms—Cash.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

London	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
Liverpool	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
Scotland	The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 3	do.	1s 11⅞d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland; On Ireland	On demand	1s. 11⅜d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12	months' notice of withdrawal	6 ℔ cent ℔ annum.			
do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

Paid-up-Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

Reserve Fund.—Francs, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London	6 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.	per Rupee
	3 Do. Do.	2s. 0d.	„
	On Demand	1s. 11⅝d.	„
On France	6 months' sight...frs.	2-56 cts.	„
	3 Do. Do. ...	„ 2-53 „	„
	On Demand	„ 2-50 „	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office........ London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburgh and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
„ 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.
„ 3 do.	1s. 11⅞d.
„ 2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.
„ 1 do.	1s. 11½d.
„ On demand	1s. 11⅜d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MacCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 17th June 1863.

Banks.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand	2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months	4 do. do.
Do. Do. 12 do.	6 do. do.

Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities	7 per cent.
On other Securities	8 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
Do.	4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do.	3 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do.	2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Do.	1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On demand		1s. 11⅜d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business........ 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays........ 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 19th June 1862.

Houses, &c. to Let,

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AT KATTEVILLE, Malabar Hill, a Gentleman's residence will be vacant for about three months from the 15th of July. Apply to LYON BROTHERS & Co.

TO LET.—An Airy and COMMODIOUS HOUSE on Malabar Hill, just vacated by Mr. Henry De Closets. For particulars apply on the premises to JEWANJEE MANECKJEE.

Books, etc., for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."

NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies. Bombay *Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla. Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHEAP LITERATURE LATELY RECEIVED.

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

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JANUARY TO JUNE 1863.

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THACKER, VINING & Co.

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New Carte Portraits of the Royal Family.

Assembled Portraits of celebrated Noblemen, Statesmen, Soldiers, public characters, each on separate cards adapted for framing.

Carte of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales, with Key.

Carte containing upwards of 500 Portraits of the most celebrated personages of the age.

STEREOSCOPES.

In Walnut wood or Mahogany........ Rs. 7, and 18 0

PRINCESS ALICE COMPANION.

A novelty lately introduced, and now generally worn, consisting of a small morocco leather pouch or bag, with strap to fasten round the waist........ Rs. 6 & 6 8

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The following varied collection of Albums, Stereoscopic Albums, Photographic Albums and Carte de Visite Albums are available for selection:—

	Rs.	
TABLE ALBUMS, maroon morocco, one side stamped with *fleurs de lis* in gold small frames.	32	0
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PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, full crimson morocco, large 4to	25 and 10	0
THE SAME, purple morocco smaller	16	0
THE SAME, maroon morocco smaller	14	0
THE SAME, large and small, 4to. in French morocco	9 and 12	0
THE CASE ALBUM. This is a very elegant table ornament in form of an Album, but being really a case provided with lock and key, and furnished with guard only for the reception of mounted photographs, plain dark morocco, with dead gilt sides clasp and lock	45	0

THE STEREOSCOPE ALBUM, for the reception of Stereoscopic Portraits or Pictures, and each Album provided with Stereoscope conveniently fixed for viewing the pictures:—

	Rs.	
Dark maroon morocco, 2 clasps	22	0
Crimson morocco, 2 clasps	23	0
Sage morocco, 2 long clasps	25	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in modi, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

New Advertisements.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY NEXT, the 13th instant, PALKEES and DHOOLEES will be supplied on the Bhore Ghaut between the KHANDALLA and CAMPOOLEE STATIONS at Rs. 4 each.

J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 7th July 1863.

REQUIRED for a CONTRACT WORK near Bombay, an European TIME KEEPER, also two or three first-rate Carpenters and Gowndee Maistrees, and one good Muccadum to collect labor. Applicants must address "C. C. B. B." care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*. Copies of testimonials must be enclosed and rate of pay stated.

ROSSELET & Co. beg to intimate that the RAFFLE OF THE CLOCK, previously advertised, will take place in the last week of the present month at their shop.

Gentlemen who have given in their names, are respectfully invited to apply for their tickets.

PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, FORCE and LIFT PUMPS, suitable for Irrigating purposes, or for pumping out Foundations, Trenches, &c.

Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Crab Winches Lifting Blocks, Chains and Ropes.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors.
Bar Iron and Plate Iron.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Sheet Zinc for Roofing.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that Witteldass Murguljee has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of land, Oart or plantation, situate in Girgaum Back Road, and bounded on the East by the Oart of Govind Haree Walaykur, on the West by a passage, on the North by the property of Sorabjee Cowasjee, and on the South by the Oart of the late Arjoon Madowjee and is registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 219 and 489. Any person having any claim thereto by way of mortgage inheritance or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 8th day of July 1863.

ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

IMPROVED COTTON GINS.—NOTICE.—With reference to an Advertisement which has appeared in the Bombay Newspapers regarding COTTON CHURKAS and a certain invention alleged to have been made by Mr. Samuel Parks of Bombay, Civil Engineer, for an improvement in Cotton Churkas by the application of spiked rollers or band for the purpose of opening and separating the Kuppas prior to its delivery to the Churka Roller, we are instructed to give notice that the Machines Mr. Perkes has exhibited as made according to a specification of his own invention is a Machine made by Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co. of Oldham in Lancashire according to a patent which Messrs. Platt and Richardson obtained in England in June 1861 and which was subsequently extended to India. The spiked rollers above referred to form one of several patented improvements which Messrs. Platt Richardson have applied to the Indian Churkas for cleaning Cotton. We are also instructed to give notice that legal proceedings will be taken against any person or persons making, selling or using Machines containing any of the improvements patented by Messrs. Platt and Richardson unless such person or persons has or have received authority from them to do so or from Mr. T. N. Taylor, Manager of the Coorla Mills who has full power to act for Messrs. Platt Brothers in this matters.

MESSRS. PLATT BROTHERS & CO., PATENT COTTON GIN.—The attention of persons interested in the improvement of Indian Cotton in order to render it a permanent substitute for American is invited to the PATENTED CHURKA which Platt Brothers & Co. now offer. Platt Brothers & Co. have paid great attention to the production of these Machines and are now enabled to offer for sale their improved Churka which is peculiarly adapted for cleaning all description of Indian Cotton in a much more efficient manner and at less cost per candy than any Machine hitherto introduced. They also invite attention to their improved MacCARTHEY'S HAND GIN which will be found peculiarly applicable to the efficient cleaning of the woolley seed longstapled Cotton grown from American and Egyptian seed. The Cotton is cleaned in this Machine without sustaining any of the injury to the staple which is occasioned to Cotton cleaned in the Saw Gin.

The PATENT CHURKAS and MacCARTHEY HAND GIN can be seen at work every day at the Office of Messrs. R. Watson & Co., at No. 19, Apollo Street, Bombay, where every information will be afforded and orders registered.

KELLY AND HORE,
Solicitors for Messrs. Richardson & Platt.
8th July 1863.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE following Selection of MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, in Cases, has been recently received:—

No. 1.—Rosewood Case, Silver Bound, 7¾ by 6 Inches, containing—
Proportional Compasses.
Compasses with Moveable Points.
Hair Compasses.
Pen and Pencil Points.
Bow Pen and Pencil *for arcs of one inch radius.*
Bow Pen and Pencil *for arcs of smaller radii.*
Lengthening Bar and Turn Screws.
Two Ivory Handled Drawing Pens.
One Ivory Handled Pricker.
Knife and File.
Protractor and Parallel Ruler of Ivory.

The Instruments are by Elliott, and of very beautiful make, in electrum, price Rs. 175.

No. 2.—Rosewood Case, Silver Bound, 7¾ by 5, contents similar to the above, with exception of the *Proportional Compasses and Pricker*, price Rs. 145.

No. 3.—Mahogany Case, 7¾ by 4½ containing—
A selection of excellent Instruments in Brass Compasses with Pen and Pencil Legs.
Compasses, Needle Points.
Bow Pen and Bow Pencil.
Two Ivory Handled Drawing Pens.
Parallel Ruler and Protractor in Ivory, price .... Rs. 48

The following are by PARKES, maker to the Ordnance Department:—

No. 1.—Mahogany Case, price........ Rs. 50 0
Proportional Compasses.
Compasses with moveable points.
Compasses plain.
Bow Pen.
Bow Pencil.
Pen and Pencil Legs.
Drawing Pen.
Lengthening Bar.
Ivory Parallel Ruler and Protractor.

No. 2.—Mahogany Case .... Rs. 32 0
The same as above, except the Proportional Compass.

POCKET SETS........ Rs. 9 0
Compasses with shifting points Pen and Pencil Legs.

BRASS SETS in fish skin cases........ Rs. 18 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN TOBACCO, 2 sticks, 4 sticks, and 10 sticks, of superior quality. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON suitable for Roofing. Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD RETRIEVER HUNTING DOG, beautiful Tiger colour, imported per *Mary Stenhouse*, apply to Rustomjee Dorabjee, Subadar, at Cursetjee Muncherjee Dubash.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.—Egyptian Cotton Seed, Cattle Hoes and Scarifiers, Forbes-Dunlop Patent Roller Gins.

Apply to PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Honorary Agents Manchester Cotton Supply Association.

SALE of valuable COFFEE ESTATES in CEYLON belonging to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq.—The Executors to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq., acting under the authority of the COURT OF CHANCERY, propose to offer at PUBLIC SALE IN LONDON, in July next, the following important Coffee Estates, viz.:—

TELLISAGAALLA, situate in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 310 acres, of which 220 acres are planted, and in full bearing.

YALLABENDE-OYA, situated also in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 300 acres, of which 180 acres are in full bearing, and about 40 acres young coffee.

KEHELWATTE, situate in the district of Kadugannawa, containing about 235 acres, of which 142 acres are planted and in full bearing, and 54 acres young coffee.

DUNBAR, situate in the district of Dickoya, a new Estate, containing about 1120 acres, of which about 200 are planted and in bearing, 100 young coffee.

These well-known valuable properties having been carefully looked after, are in excellent order, and will be sold together with the plant, tools, pulpers, water wheels, and all the dead stock.

Further PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS will be announced in future advertisements. Meanwhile any INFORMATION may be obtained of Messrs. DICKSON, LATHAM & Co., Colombo, or of the Executors, 37, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 9th July 1863.

EXCHANGE.

Rates closed firmly for England.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight......	2s. 0½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 9/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight...............	100¼
Madras	30 days' sight	101
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	163 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	68 prem.
Commercial Bank ...	500	4 do.	75 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China ...	200	2½ do.	40 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China ...	250	5 do.	130 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	140 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.. ...	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.......	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.........	3,667	575 per share...	Rs 11,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co..	4,000	850 per share ...	Rs. 3,500 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co............	6,000	250 per share ...	Rs. 11,000 p. sh. [prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co............	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	300 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 175 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Rs. 100 disct.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ...	125	......	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	......	Rs 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	2,500	......	Par.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company............	2,500	....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co......	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 20,000.
Throstle Mill Co. ...	4,000	......	Rs. 2,000 disc.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan......	101
,, Loan 1835-36...	99½
,, Loan 1842-43............	
,, Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan....................	109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each............................	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes....................	,,	10-3
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	309
Mexican Dollars..............................	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces............................	,,	208
Bar Silver	,,	106½
Gold Leaf	,,	16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)..............£2 0s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
(Seed) ....£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)..............£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
(Seed) ....£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To China.......................... } No enquiry.
To Clyde..........................
To Hull.............................
To Calcutta and back............Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (8th July 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.).....................	Rs.	490 to 495
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,,	480 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,,	485 to 490
New Oomrawuttee	,,	450 to 455
New Compta	,,	460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	550 to 555
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	440 to 445
New Veeravul	,,	445 to 456
New Khandeish	,,	430 to 435
New Poratchee	,,	460 to 465
New Accote	,,	470 to 475
New Mangalore	,,	450 to 455

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,610.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		7 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	... ,,	7-4 to 7-5
Gingelly mixed (Black	,,	32 to 33
and White)..........	,,	37 to 38
Niger	,,	25 to 26

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary of this morning.)

THE monsoon progresses very favourably, and from the interior of the country very propitious accounts are received of the fall of rain and of the sowing operations, which doubtless augurs well for the future prospects of our market.

Our Import market has been very quiet during the past fortnight. The excitement in the market for *Cotton Piece Goods* which we noticed in our last report has been suddenly followed by dullness, and the business transacted has been but very small. Holders, however, are very firm, while dealers make only small purchases for their immediate wants at previous prices. It is generally anticipated that should the war in America continue, the demand will again revive with perhaps more than its former activity, for, the present suspension of active business is owing chiefly to the apprehension caused by the critical point which the fighting has reached by the last accounts. *Yarns* are in good demand and firm. *Metals* are somewhat in better request.

In the Produce market, *Cotton* is quiet and has declined in price, owing to unfavourable news from Liverpool. *Linseed* is active and higher; other seeds are quiet. *Wool* is scarce and in demand.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The market has been rather quiet during the fortnight, and very few sales have transpired; and prices of almost all descriptions of Grey goods are firm with the exception of *Grey Shirtings* 40 inch of 7 and 8 lbs. weight which have declined in value about two to four annas per piece, while other weights are steady in enquiry and value; holders are very firm. 45 inch is scarce and in demand, as also 50 and 54 inch. For *Grey Madapollams* the enquiry, which was entirely speculative, has almost fallen off. *Grey Jacconets* of all kinds are scarce, but the demand is limited. *Grey T. Cloths* up to 6 lbs. are enquired for at firm rates, but are held for an advance in the value. *Grey Domestics* of narrow widths and light weights continue in good demand. *Grey Longcloths* continue scarce and in demand. *Grey Mulls* are scarce, but without any improvement in value. *Grey Printers* have a fair demand, Grey Drills maintain former rates. *Grey Dhoties* are scarce and command full rates.

Bleached Goods continue firm at former rates, and the transactions are limited. *Shirtings* are scarce and firmly held, though little enquired for. *Figured Shirtings* and *Dimities* maintain previous rates. *Jacconets* and *Mulls* of low and medium qualities are sought after, while fine goods are out of favour. *Madapollams* are in good request. *Cambrics, Book Muslins,* and *Lappets* meet with some little demand.

Of *Dyed Goods, Madapollams* are in great request, and *Mulls* command some attention. Among *Prints, Bengal Stripes, Chintzes,* and *Sprigs* are in favour.

Turkey Red Goods are dull, but unchanged in value.

The sales of the fortnight comprise :—

(From the 22nd ultimo to the 6th instant.)

Grey Shirtings.

		Rs.	a.	p.	
1500 Pieces,	40 in, 39 yds, 7 lbs.	8	12	6	p. pce.
1000 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8¼	10	0	0	
400 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8	10	0	0	
6200 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	8	12	0	
1000 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	8	14	6	
600 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8½	10	2	0	
500 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 10	11	14	0	
250 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 9	10	14	0	
750 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	7	12	6	
750 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	8	13	0	
600 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8½	10	2	0	
750 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 6	7	13	0	
2500 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8	10	0	0	
5000 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8½	10	1	0	
3000 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	9	12	0	
3000 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 6¾	9	4	0	
1500 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7½	9	5	0	
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds, 6	7	13	0	
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds, 6-8 oz	8	2	0	
1000 ,,	40 in, 38 yds, 8-6	10	4	0	
1500 ,,	40 in, 38 yds, 6	7	12	0	
1000 ,,	45 in, 39 yds, 7	9	0	0	
1700 ,,	45 in, 39 yds, 7	9	0	0	
1000 ,,	45 in, 39 yds, 8	10	0	0	
800 ,,	45 in, 39 yds, 8	10	5	6	
750 ,,	45 in, 39 yds, 7¾	10	0	0	
750 ,,	45 in, 39 yds, 9 (to arrive)	12	8	0	
2250 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8	10	4	0	
1000 ,,	40 in, 39 yds, 6½	8	2	0	
Grey Longcloth.					
500 Pieces,	40 in, 36 yds, 9 lbs.	10	0	0	
Grey Madapollams.					
8000 Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds, 3 lbs.	4	0	0	
10000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3 (to arrive)	4	0	0	
3000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3	4	1	0	
2000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3	4	0	0	
Grey T Cloth.					
2000 Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds, 7 lbs.	7	0	0	
1300 ,,	32 in, 24 yds, 6	6	13	0	
12000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds, 4 to 4½ lbs.	4	12	0	to arr.
3000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds, 5½	5	14	6	do.
1000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds, 6	5	8	0	do.
2300 ,,	30 in, 24 yds, 4 Blue end	4	8	0	

Grey Jacconets.

		Rs.	a.	p.	
2000 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds, 2½ lbs.	3	13	0	pr. p.
2000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, 2¼	3	14	0	
675 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, 2-4	3	10	6	
4200 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, 2-8	3	15	6	
200 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, 2-3	3	8	0	
1951 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, 2-2	3	7	0	
2550 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, 2-14	4	10	6	
3000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, 2¾	4	13	0	
1200 ,,	40 in, 20 yds, 2½	4	1	0	
2400 ,,	45 in, 20 yds, 3 4	5	4	0	
7100 ,,	45 in, 20 yds, 2 8 to 2-12	1	10	0	pr. lb.
5000 ,,	45 in, 20 yds, 2¾	4	13	0	pr. p.
1650 ,,	45 in, 20 yds, 2½	4	1	0	
Grey Cambrics.					
500 Pieces,	50 in, 24 yds 5¼ (to arr.)	7	4	0	
White Jacconets.					
2500 Pieces,	54 in, 20 yds,	4	12	0	to 5-12
1300 ,,	40 in, 20 yds,	4	0	0	
White Mulls.					
4800 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	3	0		a 4-12
1000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds,	3	7		
1000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds,	3	11		
5000 ,,	40 in, 20 yds,	3	11		a 6-0
300 ,,	50 in, 20 yds,	4	4		
2400 ,,	50 in, 20 yds, (No. 1 to 3)	4	6		a 5-6
2500 ,,	54 in, 20 yds, (No. 1 to 3)	4	14		a 5-14
1500 ,,	54 in, 20 yds,	4	8		
500 ,,	54 in, 20 yds,	4	4		
500 ,,	60 in, 20 yds,	4	8		
2300 ,,	60 in, 20 yds, (No. 1 to 3)	5	6		a 6-6
White Demity.					
2000 Pieces,	36 in, 40 yds,	9	7	0	
White Lappets.					
6000 Pieces,	40 in, 10 yds,	2	0	0	
White Tanjibs.					
5250 Pieces,	36 in, 20 yds,	3	12	0	
White Dorias					
1250 Pieces,	36 in, 10 yds,	2	1	0	
Turkey Red Cambrics.					
100 Pieces,	64 in, 24 yds,	12	0	0	
50 ,,	54 in, 24 yds,	11	6	0	
500 ,,	24 in, 28 yds, (to arrive)	6	4	0	
Turkey Red Twills.					
250 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,	6	8	6	

YARNS.—Grey Yarns continue in very good demand, and both *Mule and Water* easily fetch former rates, and in some instances rather an advance. *Dyed Yarns,* chiefly *T. Red,* are also in much request at improved rates. Sales are :—

Mule Twist.

7 Bales	300 lbs.	No. 20	at As. 15 per lb.
10 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 19
11 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 18¾
54 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 21½
5 ,,	300	,, 50	,, 25½
28 ,,	300	,, 50	,, 26¾
7 ,,	300	,, 60	,, 30
Water Twist.			
5 Bales	300 lbs.	No. 20	,, 15½
51 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 21¼
10 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 22¼
25 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 22½
65 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 22
60 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 22¾
25 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 22½
5 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 22¼
37 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 23
10 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 24½
10 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 25¼
5 ,,	300	,, 50	,, 30
5 ,,	300	,, 60	,, 33¼
5 ,,	300	,, 70	,, 40½
3 ,,	300	,, 80	,, 44½
Orange Twist.			
12 Bales	400	,, 40	24½
20 ,,	400	,, 40-50	at Rs. 1-9
25 ,,	400	,, 40	,, 1-9
20 ,,	400	,, 40/60	,, 1-9½
10 ,,	400	,, 40/50	,, 1-6
Green.			
20 Bales	400 lbs.	Nos. 40/50	at Rs. 1-9½
Imperial Red Twist.			
5 Bales	400 lbs.	Nos. 40	at Rs. 1-10
Turkey Red Twist.			
13 Bales	300 lbs.	No. 30/60	at Rs. 1-12¼
12 ,,	300	,, 30/60	,, 1-10¼
50 ,,	300	,, 30/60	,, 1-14
28 ,,	300	,, 30/60	,, 1-14½
26 ,,	300	,, 30/60	,, 1-15¼
7 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 1-12
20 ,,	300	,, 40/50	,, 2-1½
20 ,,	300	,, 30/60	,, 2
20 ,,	300	,, 40/50	,, 2-1½
20 ,,	300	,, 40/50	,, 2-2¼
20 ,,	300	,, 40/50	,, 2-3
20 ,,	300	,, 30/60	,, 2
18 ,,	300	,, 40/50	,, 2-3½
20 ,,	300	,, 40/50	,, 2-1½

METALS.—The market has manifested signs of improvement. A better demand exists for *Copper,* and a good amount of business has been done at slightly advanced rates. *Yellow Metal* has also risen a little in value. *Iron* is firmly held and the prices are little dearer. *Quicksilver* is worth Rs. 41 to 42, and *Spelter,* foreign, Rs. 10. Other metals are without change. Sales are :—

500 Cwt.	Copper Braziers ....Rs.	57	4	0	cwt
500 ,,	Do. Do.	57	4	0	
250 ,,	Do. Do.	57	4	0	
250 ,,	Do. Sheathing	57	4	0	
500 ,,	Do. Ingots	52	8	0	
400 ,,	Do. Do.	52	2	0	
500 ,,	Yellow Metal Brazier	43	0	0	
500 Tons.	Iron British Bar	25	0	0	p. cdy.
50 ,,	Swedish Do.	44	8	0	

COALS meet with sales at Rs. 14 to 15, and *Coke* at Rs. 14 to 18 according to quality.

COCHINEAL is worth Rs. 1¾ to 2 per lb.

SAFFRON is dull and would not fetch more than Rs. 17.—A sale of 50 lbs. was affected at Rs. 17-8.

WOOLLENS.—There is a good demand for low cloths, of which supplies are moderate.

BEER.—The market is very dull at old prices.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market has been very quiet during the fortnight, and prices have declined about Rs. 15 to 20 per candy, in consequence of less favourable advices from Liverpool. Buyers have since become very cautious, and withhold all operations, pending the arrival of further American news. Supplies are coming in very small quantities, and the present stock in Bombay is estimated at about 15,000 candies. The transactions reported are :—

		Rs. per candies.	
1500 Candies	Broach..............	495-4	(without selection.)
500 ,,	Do.	505	
500 ,,	Dholiera	500	
50 ,,	Do.	485	
300 ,,	Dharwar Ginned...	551	

WOOL is nearly out of stock, and in demand at firm rates.

OILSEEDS.—*Linseed* is in active demand at higher prices, in consequence of favourable advices from Europe, and large purchases have been made at advancing rates both for immediate as well as for future delivery. *Rapeseed* is quiet at Rs. 7¼. *Sesameseed* is also quiet. The transactions reported are :—

1500 Cwt.	Linseed ....Rs.	6	13	0	p. cwt.
2000 ,,	Do.	6	13	6	
1500 ,,	Do.	7	0	0	
1500 ,,	Do.	7	0	0	
100000 ,,	Do. ...(to arrive in Dec.)	7	0	0	

COFFEE.—*Mocha* has been offered at Rs. 12 to 13 ; *Malabar* at Rs. 11 to 11½ ; and *Berbera* at Rs. 15 to 16.

CLOVES have been received in large supplies from Zanzibar and are shipped by Natives. The price is Rs. 4½.

SALTPETRE.—*Scind* is offered at Rs. 8, and *Mooltan* at Rs. 12. Stocks are moderate.

MADDER-ROOT can be obtained at Rs. 4½.

OPIUM.—The market is quiet owing to the dull accounts from China. Present quotation is Rs. 1600.

FREIGHTS.

We have no improvement to notice in the demand since our last issue; the market has been quiet and with the adverse news received of cotton by last Mail scarcely a transaction of importance has been reported. Clearances have been on a very large scale but tonnage is still in excess of our requirements and the maintenance of about present rates is as much as can be expected under the circumstances. There has been a slightly accelerated demand for Liverpool and the *Duke of Newcastle,* 993 tons, made her first engagement of Cotton at £2-10-0, *Queen of the East,* 1,226 tons, at £2-0-0, *Mary Stenhouse,* 1,243 tons, at £2-10-0 ; *England,* 853 tons. *Dragoon,* 1,381 tons, at same rate, and the *City of London,* 531 tons, at £2-15-0. Second class vessels are a perfect drug in the market, and the *Zoboah,* 1,305 tons, took £2, and the *Shard,* 771 tons, £1-15-0, and the *John Lynn* has been picking up small lots of cargo at about £2-0-0. *For London.*—We have nothing of interest to report ; the *Shannon* engaged seeds at £2-5-0, and the *Defiance,* 1,047 tons, is taking the same cargo from her agents on private terms. To load from the Zanzibar Coast the *Bon Accord,* 583 tons, gets £4 if loaded at one port, ten shillings extra for two ports to London. *For Calcutta and back.*—The *Neptunes Car,* 1,189 tons, gets Rs. 20 per ton with port charges.

We quote rates as under :—

Liverpool...Cotton £2 5 0 to £2 15 0 per ton.
Seeds...£1 7 6 to 1 10 0 ,,
London... Cotton..£2 5 0 to £2 10 0 ,,
Seeds...£2 0 0 to £2 5 4 ,,
China............
Clyde............ } No enquiries.
Hull ....

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

MONEY continues abundant, and the rates of discount of the Bank of Bombay remain unaltered, being 6 per cent. on Government Paper, 7 per cent. on Private Bills, and 8 per cent. on other securities ; but loans on Government and other approved securities are obtainable elsewhere much below those rates. Since our last report, four more Joint Stock Companies have been started ; they are denominated the "Bank of India," "Banking and Trading Association," "Bombay Shipping Company," and "Shipping and Landing Company." The projection of many joint stock schemes during the last two or three months has led to extensive speculation in their shares, and the mania has seized merchants of all kinds, and those unconnected with trade. Some of these schemes are of a beneficial kind, but as regards others it must be said that advantage is taken of a time of enterprise like the present to palm them off on the unwary, and merely to reap the benefit of the temporary high premiums. There are not many prospects of the money market continuing easy for the next few months, for, besides other legitimate demands, the market stands pledged for the capital necessary to set on foot so many projected schemes. The last return of the Bank is as follows :—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	......Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits................................	,,	7,446,893
Other Deposits	,,	15,723,144
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding......	,,	445,214
Rest	,,	460,338
Rupees...		29,300,589

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	...Rs.	5,506,921
Credit Accounts on do. do.	,,	9,61,720
Bills discounted	,,	7,755,699
Dead Stock	,,	489,577
Balances with Branches and Agents ...	,,	6,131,106
Cash Rupees....................................	,,	3,446,893
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	5,008,673
Rupees...		29,300,589

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES are dull at our quotations, but an early improvement is looked for. They are,—*Fours,* Rs. 59½ ; *Fives,* Rs. 109 ; and *Fives-and-a-half,* Rs. 18½.

EXCHANGE on London is firm with a slight improvement upon the quotations of the last Mail. The quotations are for *Bank Bills,* 2s. 0 7/16d. ; *Credits,* 2s 0½d. ; *Documents,* 2s. 0 11/16d. to 2s. 0¾d. Considerable business has been done in Document Bills for this mail.

On Calcutta 60 days' sight Bills are quoted Rs. 99½ ; and sight Bills Rs. 100¼.

On China, for 60 days' sight Bills, the quotation is nominal at Rs. 230 per 100 dollars.

KURRACHEE PRICE CURRENT AND MARKET REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 4th July 1863.

THE Mails of the 3rd June reached us on the 30th idem, with telegraphic advices to the 10th. Our latest quotations from Liverpool show Dhollera at 18d. with a slightly depressed market. American telegrams report the complete defeat of the Federals at Vicksburg.

IMPORTS.—Our Import market is improving. There has been considerable enquiry during the past month for all descriptions of Shirtings, at an advance of from 4 to 6 annas upon our last quotations. As yet however very little business has been done. *Yarns* are also much enquired for. Favorable accounts of the rains reach us from all parts of the country, and we look for increased business at advanced rates.

EXPORTS.—Owing to the continued favourable advices from England, a brisk demand for *Cotton* sprung up during the early part of the month, and prices of all descriptions advanced rapidly. About the middle of the month Umritsir Cotton was quoted at Rs. 30, but prices of inferior sorts are now somewhat easier. Good Cotton is still much inquired for, and prices rule fully 3 Rupees higher than at the beginning of the month, but the qualities on the spot are mostly inferior and stocks of all kinds are diminishing. Holders are now unwilling to submit to selection. We hear of no transactions in *Wool.* Prices of *Rapeseed* have considerably declined and but little business has been doing. *Gingelly* seed has advanced, but the market is now somewhat easier.

FREIGHTS remain nearly as quoted last month. The number of vessels in harbor is unusually large.

EXCHANGE on England is somewhat easier.

The existing Cotton Presses are we learn hardly able to keep pace with the continually increasing exports of Cotton, and more machinery has been ordered from England. We also learn that another Press Company for Kurrachee is about to be established in Bombay.

We regret to say that the Bar of the harbor shews no signs of further improvement; and vessels drawing much over 17 feet of water experience considerable difficulty in getting in or out without touching. This is to some extent however caused by the swell on the Bar, which has been unusually heavy this season.

IMPORTS.

COTTON GOODS.—There is considerable enquiry for Shirtings at Rs. 8¾ for 7 lbs. and Rs. 10¼ for 8¼ lbs. but holders are not inclined to sell under Bombay rates, where 7 lbs Shirtings are quoted at Rs. 9. We hear however of some sales of 8 lbs. Shirtings at Rs. 10-2, and 7 lbs ditto at Rs. 8-10 per piece.

Colored Goods : some 8 cases of Turkey Red Twills have been sold at Rs. 11-6 per piece.

YARNS.—*Yarns* are freely enquired for at our quotations, but as yet no sales have been reported.

METALS.—*Metals* are in moderate demand at quotations but Importers ask higher rates. *Spelter* (first sort) is wanted at Rs. 9½ to 11.

We hear of some sales of Copper Sheets to arrive at Rs. 59 per cwt.

OIL SEEDS.—*Gingelly* —The demand for White Teel seed noted in our last continued during the early part of the month and prices advanced about 1 Rupee per candy. These high rates have however now checked purchases to some extent, and the market is languid. Stocks on the spot have been greatly diminished. We hear of the following purchases for the French market, all with the condition of 12½ per cent for loss in cleaning :—1,500 candies at Rs. 34, 1,600 candies at Rs. 34½, 1,050 candies at Rs. 34¾, 2,000 candies at Rs. 35, and 275 candies at Rs. 34½ to 35. Prices are now firm at our quotations.

In *Black* seed we hear of no transactions, stocks are small and holders firm at quotations.

Linseed.—Recent advices from home have tempted purchasers, and we hear of 50 candies having changed hands at Rs. 33¾ and 100 candies at Rs. 34.

Rapeseed—*Ferozepore* Brown seed, as well as *Sonmeeanee* and *Sind* Yellow have been very dull, our advices from home are discouraging and prices on this side have fallen considerably. *Ropa* Brown seed has been in fair demand and the following sales have been reported :—600 candies at Rs. 26 to 27, 500 candies at Rs. 26, and 1,200 candies at Rs. 27, all with 12½ per cent allowance for loss in cleaning.

GRAIN.—New Red *Gram* is in good demand, and contracts have been entered into for August delivery at the following rates :—800 candies at Rs. 19, 700 candies at Rs. 20, and 400 candies at Rs. 20½ per candy. Several parcels of the old crop have been purchased at Rs. 15 to 18 according to quality.

No business has been doing in *Wheat* except for local consumption and the Bombay market.

COTTON.—Prices of cotton have advanced considerably and during the earlier part of the month, a large amount of business was done for export to England. Our last telegraphic advices are less favourable, and the market is now duller with a slight decline in prices. Good stapled *Dehra* and *Sind* Cotton are still enquired for, but there is very little in the market and the inferior *Umritsir* Cotton is neglected. We hear of the following purchases :—*Dhera,* 550 maunds at Rs. 34½ to Rs. 35½ ; *Dehra, Mooltan,* 5550 maunds at Rs. 29 to Rs. 33-14 ; *Sind,* 1,200 maunds at Rs. 33 ; *Umritsir,* 11,710 maunds at Rs. 26 to Rs. 30 ; *Ferozepore,* 1 300 maunds at Rs. 25½ to Rs. 28, and *Nara Nuggur,* 125 maunds at Rs. 30.

WOOL.—Good qualities are scarce, and we hear of no business except a few transactions among natives.

HEMP.—The demand for this article continues and purchases to the extent of 3,000 maunds are reported at Rs. 6 to 6½ being an advance of 8 annas upon our last quotations.

SALTPETRE.—No business has been reported.

OIL.—Very little is doing. We continue our last month's quotations unaltered.

INDIGO.—The market is dull, and prices are somewhat easier.

HIDES.—No business reported.

DATES.—Nothing doing.

MUNJEET.—Nothing doing.

TONNAGE.

FREIGHTS to London remain nearly as quoted last month ; viz. 55s. for Seed and 57s. 6d. for Cotton. The following engagements are reported since our last :—the *Augusta May* for London at 55s. for Seed and 57s. 6d. for Cotton, the *Glenfallock* for the same port at 57s. 6d. all round for Cotton, Wool or Seeds. Besides these the following ships have been taken up in Bombay :—the *Eucharis et Paul* for Marseilles at 95 francs, the *Telegraphe* for the same port at 100 francs, the *Joachim Christian* also for Marseilles at 100 francs, and the *Mary Crocker* for a voyage to Kurrachee and back for Rs. 10,000. The *Brillant* and *Narbal* are also loading for Marseilles, having been chartered in Europe, and the *Salo* has been chartered at home for London at £3. The only disengaged ships in harbour are the *Jessica* and the *Loretto.*

EXCHANGE.

Rates on England are considerably easier than last month. Business has been done for the Mail at the following rates :—

Bank Bills............ 2s. 0¼d. }
Credit.................. 2s. 0½d. } at 6 month's sight.
Documents.......... 2s. 0¾d. }

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 7	Coringa (s)	Blackmore ...	Kurrachee 5 July.
8	Minnihaha	Henderson ...	Moulmein 3 June.
	Malta (s)	Hyde............	Suez 27 June, and Aden 2 July.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
July 8	Alexandra	Cedrgrin	Falmouth.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Coringa,* from Kurrachee.—Mr. Hennell ; Mr. Stewart ; Mr. Edmunds ; Mr. Browne ; Mr. Williams ; Lieut. Adams ; Mons. Touche ; 4 second class and 29 deck.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo,* E. P. G. Browne, bound to Aden and Suez, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Kent,* for Zanzibar, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 8TH JULY 1863.]

For London.

Conway.—1 case Indian Condiments, Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee ; 35 bales Coir Yarn, 89 cwt , J. Sigg and Co.

Mystery.—1 case Sundries, Cooverjee Ruttonjee ; 45 pieces E. Teeth, 4 cwt. 1 lb., Crustnajee Rungjee.

Bucephalus.—181 robins Black Pepper, 311 cwt., Munjee Ramjee ; 85 bales Coir Yarn, 212½ cwt., Muncherjee Sapoorjee and Co.

Shannon.—1,070 bags Rapeseed, 1,608 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Liverpool.

England.—1,070 bags Rapeseed, 1,605 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dhurumsy Virjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Runchordass Khoosal ; 450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Girdhur Gourdhun ; 450 bales Cotton, 1,675 cwt., Gourdhun Runchore.

Forganhall.—108 bales Cotton, 378 cwt., Jafferjee Golam Hoosen ; 15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., A. Bell and Co. ; 43 bales Cotton, 150½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

John Linn.—1 half bale Hemp, 1¼ cwt., Munjee Kamjee.

Excellent.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt , Robinson and Co. ; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.

Thetis.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Matheran.—320 bundles Gall, 160 cwt., Virje Samjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

Star of Brunswick.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt , Sewmoorty Anapoory ; 110 bales Wool, 330 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co. ; 150 bags Linseed, 225 cwt., Tulla Nagsy.

Glee Maiden.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Luckmedass Gopalldass ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Govind Hurry ; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Golabchund Sobhagchund ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Ahmudbhoy Golam Hoseu and Co. ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

Sea Queen.—1 half bale Cotton, 1¾ cwt., Cursetjee Sorabjee and Co.

Morning Light.—480 packages Linseed, 240 cwt. ; 120 packages Gingellyseed, 60 cwt., Pairaz Khimjee ; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt , Hirjee Bhimsy and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Belle Isle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt , Merwanjee Nesserwanjee ; 52 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Cursetjee Canjee ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Vulubdass Jewraz ; 3 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Tickumdass Vusunjee ; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Sewlall Poorunlall ; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Cooverjee Cowasjee.

Zuleika.—131 bales Cotton, 458½ cwt., Lulloobhoy Maneckchund ; 131 bales Cotton, 458½ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeeboy.

Nagasakie.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

Queen of the East.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass ; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Mallijee Ruttonsy ; 24 bales Cotton, 84 cwt., Khessy Ragowjee ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Govind Hurry ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Maneck Bhimjee.

Zoboah.—450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Lallje Daveedass ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Khoosall Cursoon.

City of London.—125 bales Cotton, 438 cwt., Camajee Pechajee and Co.

Dragoon.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Ludhabhoy Poonsy.

Albion.—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Soorjee Bhimjee.

Sirocco.—900 bags Linseed, 1,350 cwt., Govind Hurry.

Norah Greeme.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jairam Visram ; 150 bags Gingellyseed, 225 cwt., Ebram Ramjee ; half bale Cotton, 1¾ cwt., Lukha Madowjee.

For Hong Kong.

Steamer Ottawa.—19 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Mohmudbhoy Doma ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewdyull Bharoobux ; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Ramjee ; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Runchord ; 26 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Khan Momud Habib ; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Habibbhoy ; 1 box Real Pearls, Hajee Esac Ellias ; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Esac Soub and Co. ; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Ramjee ; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Toogneeram Sewnarron.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Doorgajee Teckchund ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Runchord.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 1	Clarendon	Dougall	London.
2	Augusta May............	Charles	London.
3	Glenfallock	Buchanan ...	Clyde.
7	Eucha is et Paul............	Touche	Cardiff.
10	Joachim Christian ...	Peters	Bombay.
10	Mary Crocker............	Staber	Bombay.
12	Jodal Manan	Grant	Bombay.
13	Telegraphe	Bernard	Bombay.
13	Col. Ledyard	Wells	Glasgow.
15	Anna Henderson......	Elmslie	Moulmein via Bombay.
16	Amanathol Carino ...	Nacoda	Bombay.
17	Jessica,............	Towill	Glasgow.
25	Brilliant	Morello	Mauritius.
26	Loretto............	McLeod	London.
27	Traveller	Fletcher	London.
27	Narbal	Le Dall	Monte Video.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
June 4	Lowick	Carrigall	Cochin.
16	Harvest Home	Dickey..........	Cochin.
16	Tamar	Ross..............	London.
18	Queen of the East	Bilton	Liverpool via Bombay.
19	Punjaub	Smith	London.
22	Leucothea	Claudon	Calcutta.
27	Ramilie	Denny	London.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of yesterday announced the arrivals of the *Moulmein,* Irvine, from Akyab 23rd June ; touched at Chittagong 25th June ; *Sesotris,* Wells, from Madras 4th June ; touched at Masulipatam 7th ; Coconada 10th, Vizagapatam 18th and Pooree 20th June ; and *Arnold,* particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 8.

Robertson, Lieut. N. D , 19th Regt. M. N. I., from ——

Coliman, Barrack Master C , Barrack Department, to join, from Sholapore.

Hennell, Ensign R., 23rd Regt. on leave, from Kurrachee.

Mayhew, Ensign ; H. M.'s 109th Foot, to join, from Kurrachee.

Adams, Lieut. W., 1st Beloochees, on sick leave, from Hydrabad.

Wray, Lieut.-Colonel E., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Campbell, Assistant Surgeon W., M.D., Medical Department, to rejoin, from Ceylon.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 8.

Penny, Lieut. S., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Moriarty, Lieut. M. P., Adjutant S. Hyderabad Contingent, on medical certificate, to England.

Robertson, Lieut. N. D , 26th Regt. M. N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 8TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 103rd Regiment, the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 7th July 1863.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are ordered.

Sub-Conductor from the 25th May 1863, vice Walsh proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Sub-Conductor Francis Ryan, to be acting Conductor, from the 7th June 1863, vice Rockley promoted.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Ootacamund, on the 1st July, the wife of Lieut. Johnson 2nd E. L. I., of a son.

At Madras, on the 1st July, the wife of Mr. W. H. Axelby, Junior, of a daughter.

At Simla, on the 28th June, Mrs. E. A. Butler, of a daughter.

At Dugshai, on the 27th instant, the wife of the Rev. William Ross, Church of Scotland Chaplain, 42nd Royal Highlanders, of a daughter.

At Kussowlee, on the 29th June, the wife of J. Keatinge, Esq., 1st Battalion, H. M.'s 10th Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Surat. Robert Thomas, son of Mr. R. H. Wilson, of Ahmedabad, aged 1 year and 5 months.

On the 7th July, Mr. John Walton, carder of Manchester and Albert Spinning Company, Mahim Road, Parell, aged 55 years, deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends.

Post Office Notices.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Ottawa,* will be closed on MONDAY, the 13th July 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th July.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for Kurrachee, and Scinde, per Steamer *Dalhousie,* will be closed THIS DAY, the 9th instant at 2 o'clock P. M.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

The Mails for Zanzibar per Ship *Kent,* will be closed on or about 10th instant.

The Mails for Zanzibar, per Barque *Bon Accord,* will be closed on or about the 12th instant.

MOULMEIN MAIL.

The Mails for Moulmein per Barque *Impulse,* will be closed on or about 10th instant.

CALENDAR.—JULY, 1863.

New Moon	Thursday	16d.	3h.	44.6m.	A.M.
First Quarter......	Friday	24d.	2h.	23.4m.	A.M.
Full Moon........	Thursday	30d.	6h.	24.1m.	P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	9	Venus rises at 8h. 55m. A.M.					Date 7th July Time—6h. 2m. 15.5s.
Fri.	10	Venus sets at 9.33.	5 30	6 40	5 16	5 46	
Sat.	11	Daybreak at 5h. 8m.	5 30	6 40	6 21	6 56	
Sun.	12	6th Sun. after Trinity.	5 30	6 40	7 31	8 5	
Mon.	13	Twilight ends at 8-2.	5 31	6 40	8 40	9 10	
Tues.	14	Uranus rises at 3.27.	5 31	6 40	9 11	9 42	
Wed.	15	St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	10 9	10 32	
			5 32	6 39	10 55	11 13	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 9th.—Cape of Good Hope doubled by Vasco de Gama, 1497.—The Bourbons restored, 1815.—The ex-King of Oude liberated, 1859.

Friday 10th.—Prince of Orange assassinated 1584.—Capture of Bourbon, 1819.—Peace concluded between France and Austria, 1859.

Saturday 11th.—Acre taken, 1191.—Guadaloupe taken, 1815.

Sunday 12th.—Battle of the Boyne, 1690.—Printing licensed, 1799.—First steam-vessel launched in Calcutta 1823.

Monday 13th.—Peace of Utrecht, 1713.—First Council held in Sydney, 1829.—Duke of Orleans killed, 1842.

Tuesday 14th.—First French Revolution, the Bastile destroyed, 1789.—Erzeroum destroyed by a second earthquake ; immense loss of life, 1859.

Wednesday 15th.—Buonaparte surrendered to Captain Maitland, 1815.—Massacre of English women and children at Cawnpore by Nana Sahel, 1857.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1863.

THE vitality of slanders, that have no foundation in truth, the trouble they give, the mischief they do, before they get killed, and sent to the "father of lies" from whom they proceed, are curiously and strikingly exemplified in an episode of this order which we find in the interesting papers on Chinese affairs, recently laid before Parliament.

It appears that in May last year our contemporary the *Times of India,* was imposed upon by a letter which appeared in that paper on the 13th idem under the signature of *Toki,* which professed to give an account, as from an eye-witness, of cruelties perpetrated by the Imperialists of China upon the rebels that fell into their hands, of so atrocious a character as almost to exceed belief. The letter in question was republished in the *Times of India* Overland Summary, and on its receipt in England, a copy was forwarded by our worthy friend Colonel Sykes, whom we recently designated as the "Advocate General of the Taepings," to Earl Russell, as a pleasant nut to crack, when he was busy devising means to aid the Imperialists to the extent of protecting our own commerce and restoring peace and order in the vicinity of the English Settlements. The letter referred to must have horrified Earl Russell to an alarming extent for we find him writing to Consul Medhurst at Shanghae, on the 26th June, which must have been written a few days after his attention had been called to it, as follows :—"I enclose a copy of a letter to which my attention has been drawn as having been published in the *Overland Times of India,* and which purports to contain an account by an eye-witness of atrocities perpetrated on Taeping prisoners by the Imperialists at Shanghae. This statement is at once so horrible and so revolting as to be almost incredible ; but I have to instruct you to report to me immediately whether there is any foundation for it. And you will also report to me whether any similar cruelties have been committed by the Chinese within the district of your Consulate." A letter dictated in the same terms was also addressed to Mr. Consul Harvey at Ningpo. The Consul at Shanghae farther brought the matter to the notice of Vice Admiral Sir James Hope, the Commander-in-Chief in China.

Earl Russell's brief despatch to Consul Medhurst reached him in August, and on the 26th of the same month he replied to the effect that the contents of the letter were untrue, that there was no ground for the statements it contained, and that it was in fact "a fabrication, and must have been the production of a person whose grossness and mendacity even a Chinese might be ashamed of." Mr. Consul Harvey replies to the enquiry addressed to him on the 10th September, that the statement from the *Overland Times of India* is the first intimation he has received of these atrocities, but as they were alleged to have taken place at Shanghae, he presumes Mr. Medhurst will be able to give accurate information on the point. He testifies, however, from his own knowledge and experience, that as regards the treatment of rebels generally by the Imperialists, Chinhae, Ningpo and Yu-yaon were recaptured from the rebels "under circumstances of great humanity, moderation and soberness," and that himself and Captain Dew had impressed the local authorities in the strongest language possible that they would not allow the shedding of blood "or countenance any of those acts of Asiatic revenge and gratified cruelty which have so often disgraced the Imperial cause ;"—and he adds "there were few executions and no tortures of any kind whatever." Admiral Sir James Hope, on being made acquainted with the letter, at once put himself in communication with the Chinese authorities on the subject, in order to have the matter completely sifted. He accordingly had an interview with the Taoutae, a minute of which he transmitted to the Admiralty, and which is published in the Blue Book in parallel columns with the letter containing the statements which had caused all the commotion. The substance of this is that the Taoutae repudiates the idea not only that no such atrocities as those described had ever been committed at Shanghae, but on the contrary affirms that all prisoners taken had been treated with kindness and humanity ; and this statement Admiral Hope confirms on his own personal knowledge. The result of the investigations instituted by direction of the Foreign Secretary shows that the statements made in the letter were entirely false ; and it is much to be regretted that stories either altogether untrue, or full of the grossest exaggeration, should be promulgated when the bare truth, simply told, regarding many incidents which occur on both sides in this Chinese Civil War are of a nature to outrage every feeling of humanity. It is satisfactory to observe that the British Government is fully alive to the propensities of the Imperialists as well as the Taepings, to perpetrate refinements of cruelty peculiarly Oriental ; and it is to be hoped that the British Officers employed in China will succeed in effectually preventing them.

THE news brought by the China Mail which arrived on Tuesday adds no new items of importance to what was received by telegraph from Galle on the 1st inst. though the details are not without interest. The earthquake which occurred at Manila on the 3rd June is one of the most lamentable catasrophes of that description which has happened in any part of the world for many a year. There are no details on the subject given in the China papers, nothing fuller in fact, than the letter of an eye-witness published in our issue of yesterday. From this account it appears that the shock lasted little more than a minute, but that was sufficient to reduce a great part of the city to a heap of ruins, and to cause the death of upwards of a thousand people and at least as many wounded. Manila, and indeed the whole region of the Philippines are volcanic, earth-quakes have occurred repeatedly at intervals, though there has not been one of a serious character of late years, and the houses though of a commodious and somewhat elegant character are not more than one story high owing to the dread of earth quakes. It is said that no Foreigners were killed, though a few have been wounded. The account we quoted yesterday says "before the earth-quake took place, sulphurous odours were perceived, rambling like the firing of ordnance, and then like the approach of an immense locomotive train." But anything like accurate particulars of this sad event are not likely to reach us before the arrival of the next mail from China.

From Japan the news is to the 27th May, the time for the second ultimatum had expired, and though a third was rumoured to have been granted which is probable enough, the papers contain no authoritative statement that such had been the case. There was Japanese news to the 26th May from Nagasaki brought by a Russian man-of-war to Shanghae, but at that date nothing of the least importance had transpired. The foreign residents continued it was said, in a state of apprehension and were living on the lower floors of their godowns, and it was rumoured that the Russian squadron in the Japanese waters had been ordered on to Shanghae. Another success has attended the Anglo Chinese Contingent under the command of Major Gordon, which has captured the city of Quin-san with small loss to the force, but a very large one on the part of the rebels. The rebel force is said to have been chiefly composed of "picked men from Soochow, under the leadership of the Moo-wang, who is himself said to have been cut off."

Some weeks ago—we placed before our readers a despatch of the British Ambassador at Peking, Sir Frederick Bruce, to Earl Russell on the subject of Protestant Missions in China ; the despatch was certainly not of a character to be permitted to pass unchallenged, and accordingly as soon as it saw the light in China, a reply was made to it by the Rev. Dr. Legge at Hongkong, addressed to a London paper, but which first gets into print in the columns of the *China Mail,* and which we shall endeavour to find room for in our own columns to-morrow. The subject possesses the deepest interest, and Dr. Legge's letter is probably only the first in a controversy that will be taken up by many pens in China, India, and England.

THE *Malta Times,* of the 18th June says regarding the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph that "Mr. Canning, Engineer, and a large staff of Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co.'s Workmen, arrived from England in the Massilia, on Sunday last, and proceeded in her the same day for Alexandria. Mr. Gibson, Government Inspector of Telegraphs, accompanied them from Malta. On enquiry at the Telegraph Office to-day, we were informed that telegrams could not be received for the present for Alexandria, on account of operations on the Bengazi and Alexandria section."

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING ALLEGED ATROCITIES BY THE IMPERIALISTS IN CHINA.

(FROM "FURTHER PAPERS RELATING TO CHINA" PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.)

Earl Russell to Consul Medhurst.

Foreign Office, *June* 26, 1862.

SIR,—I enclose a copy of a letter to which Colonel Sykes has drawn my attention, as having been published in the "Overland Times of India," and which purports to contain an account by an eye-witness of atrocities perpetrated on Tae-ping prisoners by the Imperialists at Shanghae. This statement is at once so horrible and so revolting as to be almost incredible ; but I have to instruct you to report to me immediately whether there is any foundation for it.

And you will also report to me whether any similar cruelties have been committed by the Chinese within the district of your Consulate.—I am, &c.

RUSSELL.

Consul Medhurst to Earl Russell.—(Received October 20.)

SHANGHAE, *August* 16, 1862.

I have had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch dated the 26th of June last, on the subject of a letter published in the "Times of India," of May 13, 1862.

The description quoted by the correspondent of the "Times of India" is, as far as I can ascertain, a fabrication, and must have been the production of a person whose grossness and mendacity even a Chinese might be ashamed of.

The only notable execution of prisoners that has happened at Shanghae since the commencement of the proceedings against the Tae-pings took place in February last of this year, and the description of the scene, given by an eye-witness in letter to the editor of the local paper, was considered so exaggerated that it was at once contradicted by another looker-on writing to the same journal. The first writer defended the truth of his statements in a rejoinder ; but the general feeling of the community at the time was that the milder view was the correct one, and that the execution was not accompanied by any horrors not usual on such occasions in this country. It is possible that this very scene was the one the correspondent of the "Times of India" attempted to describe.

From my own knowledge of the Chinese, derived from an acquaintance of two-and-twenty years, I should say that as a race they are cruel and callous, where they have no interest in the victim save that of sport, revenge, or neglect. But I have never observed that the Government officials are more inhuman or barbarous than the rest of their kind, and I am sure that no one but a prejudiced or casual observer could declare that the Imperialists are more cruel than the Tae-pings.

In the particular instance of prisoners taken in the late proceedings in this neighbourhood I can honestly aver that the Imperialists have, if anything, relaxed their usual severity in dealing with rebels and pirates. I have saved many captives handed over to me by simply requesting that they might not be beheaded, and I have passed over numbers of women and children found amongst the rebels by our forces to a benevolent Chinese institution licenced by Government, whose Committee have undertaken to support and clothe the unfortunates till their friends could be found. I certainly have never heard of an instance in which women and children have been beheaded and treated cruelly, nor do I think such a thing probable, as the Chinese are not in the habit of punishing women, save when they are the proved relatives or accomplices of accused persons, and it is well known that the Tae-pings have only pressed or captive women amongst them. The Chinese, moreover, in all cases, even when the prisoners are captives of war, subject them to an examination in which wonderful care and trouble are taken to sift out the truth, and although this principle is often lost sight of, at the instance of a bribe or other powerful interest, yet it is perhaps more strictly adhered to in the case of trials of rebels, robbers, and traitors, than in any other, as they are of that important class of criminals which inferior mandarins have always to give a detailed account of to their superiors.

Consul Harvey to Mr. Hammond,—(Received November 14.)

NINGPO, SEPTEMBER 10, 1862.

SIR,—I have been honoured by Earl Russell's despatch of the 26th June last enclosing an account, by an eye-witness, of atrocities perpetrated on Tae-ping prisoners by the Imperialists at Shanghae ; and instructing me to report whether any similar cruelties have been committed by the Chinese within the district of my Consulate.

The statement from the "Overland Times of India" is the first intimation I have received of these atrocities. It seems to me very strange that, living so near Shanghae, I should not before now have heard of them, considering that at the period of their alleged occurrence there were two newspapers published in Shanghae. But perhaps it is even more strange that these barbarities were allowed to be perpetrated (so it is stated) in the presence of English and French officers (the eye-witness included), without the slightest effort having apparently been made by the lookers-on to check and otherwise put a summary stop to this butchery. Mr. Consul Medhurst will, however, be able to supply all necessary details as to the correctness and authenticity of the statement ; and further be in a position to lay before his Lordship the fullest particulars bearing upon the subject.

As regards Ningpo and its districts, my despatches on late events will have conveyed to you all needful information upon this important point ; I am bound to admit that Chinhae, Ningpo and Yu-yaou, have been recaptured, successively, under circumstances of great humanity, moderation, and soberness. No efforts have been spared by both Captain Dew and myself to impress on the local authorities, in the strongest language possible, and at opportune moments, our firm determination not to allow the shedding of blood, or to countenance any of those acts of Asiatic revenge and gratified cruelty which have so often disgraced the Imperial cause. And as we spoke, so we acted. There were very few executions, and no torture of any kind whatever. In the half dozen cases of decapitations, real old rebels were the sufferers, traitors to their Sovereign and country, and most wicked and dangerous criminals. I must add, for the credit of our local authorities, that they understood and fully appreciated our wishes and demands in this respect, and that they readily complied with them,—thereby rendering it needless that we should take the steps necessary to have them enforced.—I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK HARVEY.

Vice-Admiral Sir J. Hope to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

"COROMANDEL," SHANGHAE, October 20, 1862.

MY LORD,—A letter addressed to the editor of the "Times of India" of the 13th May, 1862, relative to Chinese cruelties, and reflecting on the British authorities here, a copy of which has been sent by Earl Russell to the Consul for explanation, having been brought to my notice by him, I consider it necessary to put their Lordships in possession of the facts of the case ; for which purpose I have, as will appear from the papers annexed, put myself in communication with the Chinese authorities in order to their thorough investigation : these papers being—

(1.) A copy of a letter to the editor of the *Times.*

(2.) The correspondence and remarks which appeared in the local papers on the subject, annexed to which is an official return of the execution furnished to me by the Taoutae at the time.

(3.) Statement of two officers of the "Imperieuse" who accidentally were present at the executions on Sunday, the 23rd of February.

(4.) List of all executions which have taken place at Shanghae between the 1st of January and the present date, furnished to me by the Taoutae.

(5.) List of all the prisoners brought in by Ward's troops when co-operating with the English and French from the time when the operations commenced to the present date, and of their disposal.

(6.) Acknowledgment of the Taoutae of the agreement he made with me that no prisoner who fell into his hands in consequence of our operations should be executed without my previous sanction being obtained, and that the said agreement has been faithfully observed.

(7.) Minutes of an interview held with the Taoutae on this subject on Friday, the 17th October.

2. From these papers it will be observed that the account contained in the letter addressed to the editor of the *Times of India* is entirely inconsistent with the facts of the case, and by those best informed here it is generally considered a pure fabrication, and to have been written in India on a private letter written from hence, or on those which appeared in the public prints —an opinion supported by the internal evidence it affords.

3. Their Lordships will observe that the Taoutae repudiates altogether the idea that any such atrocities as those described in the letter have ever been committed at Shanghae, and affirms that, on the contrary, the prisoners of all descriptions, few of whom were really culpable, have been treated with kindness and humanity. On this point I am able to speak from my own personal knowledge.

In the first place in all our collisions with the rebels very few real rebels have been captured, they have invariably taken good care to escape in time. Those who have been taken are the peasantry of the country, women and children who have been pressed into their service ; the men being employed as coolies, and who have been too happy to give themselves up to us, and always have done so whenever they have had the opportunity. Of these we have never made any prisoners at all, but have always allowed them to go where they pleased.

Some few women and young boys who appeared to be helpless have been brought in by us ; the former have been given up to the Taoutae by the Cousul ; of the latter some are now on board the ships as officer's servants, and when the ships return to England will be provided for here either afloat or ashore, and others are in the same capacity with the residents at Shanghae. It is needless to add that in all cases these boys are well taken care of, and that they are learning the means of obtaining an honest livelihood.

4. Late in the evening of Sunday the 23rd February it accidentally came to my knowledge that these executions had taken place, and at 8 the following morning I was with the Taoutae for the purpose of putting a stop to them, so far as regarded prisoners taken by Ward's troops when acting in co-operation with us, and of exacting from him the promise that no prisoner who fell into his hands under those circumstances, should be executed without my previous sanction being obtained. That sanction has never been applied for. Their Lordships will observe that the Taoutae affirms he has faithfully adhered to his engagement with me ; consequently none have been executed except the fifteen soldiers taken at Koojow, who were executed on Sunday, the 23rd, the day before I saw him on the subject. These men were executed for desertion to the rebels, and murdering their Captain. Had the propriety of executing them been submitted to my decision, and had their offence been limited to desertion, I should have had no scruple in requesting the Taoutae to commute their sentence : but the aggravation of the murder of their officer would have rendered it very difficult to have interfered in their behalf.

The Taoutae on this occasion having stated to me that the majority of the prisoners, so far from being culpable, were men pressed by the rebels, and objects of pity, and that so far from treating them harshly it was his intention to take care of them till they could return to their friends, for which purpose they were barracked at the same place with the numerous refugees driven in from the country by the rebels and treated precisely in the same way. I visited them and having the assistance of Mr. Alabaster ascertained by personal inquiry the history of a considerable number taken indiscriminately from about 200. Their accounts entirely confirmed the statement made to me by the Taoutae of the mode in which they had fallen into the hands of the rebels, and of the kind treatment they had received at his hands.

5. In the minutes of my interview with the Taoutae on Friday last, their Lordships will observe the statement made by him in regard to his having placed the women who were given over to him in an asylum, and by similar personal inquiry again found his statement entirely corroborated. It appears that altogether about one hundred women have passed through the asylum ; of these about twenty who are either helpless or friendless are still there, the remainder have been returned to their friends.

5. I trust that the explanation which I have now forwarded to their Lordships will prove entirely satisfactory, and that the question being one which touches my own personal character, as well as that of the officers and men who are serving under me, the necessary prolixity of this letter will be excused.

6. It has been my habit never to read the local papers since I have commanded on this station, and the extract of a Shanghae paper which I had relative to a recent occurrence at Ningpo was brought to my notice by Mr. Alabaster.

From the statement of the real facts of the case, which I have attached to the extract in question, it will be observed how entirely unworthy of credit the accounts contained in these papers too frequently are, when they touch the view of passing events which their proprietors are disposed to take.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HOPE.

Extract from the Times of India, May 13, 1862.

CHINESE CRUELTIES.

To the Editor of the *Times of India.*

SIR,—The *Saturday Review,* (see *Times of India,* of May 3, 1862] must be very badly informed as to the proceedings of Tae-pings and their opponents in China. "The prodigies of lust and murder" perpetrated at any time by the Tae-pings could never have exceeded the brutality committed on them by the Imperialist party. Read the following description by an Englishman of the horrors be was witness to, when both English and French officers and soldiers were lookers on at the execution by disembowelment of Tae-ping prisoners :—

"Well, I went with the crowd to see the execution of the Tae-ping prisoners that had been given up for execution into the hands of the Mandarins by the English and French authorities ; or, what is the same thing, they took no measures to prevent the ruthless butchery of those they lent their aid to capture ; when, horror of horrors ! how am I to describe the dreadful scene, or will it ever leave my memory ? Among those wretches were young and old of both sexes, and of all ages and sizes, from the infant recently born to the man of eighty, tottering on his staff ; from the *enciente* woman to the young maiden from ten to eighteen. The latter were pushed out by the guards among the crowd of ruffians assembled, and were taken into sheds and bye-places and debauched, and again dragged back by the hair of the head to the Chinese guards to await their turn for execution. Some of them had fainted, and were pulled along the ground to the executioners, who threw them on their backs, tore off their clothes, and ripped them from the lower part of the abdomen to the breasts, which were cut off and dashed, with a curse, in their faces. The bowels, as a matter of course, gushed out ; but the cut was made in such a way, and so skilfully, and with such expertness, that the intestine was seldom injured. After a little time in this state of excessive torture, the executioner thrust his hand into the chest, and tore out the reeking heart ; his victim looking him in the face all the while. A young female, apparently about eight months pregnant, who never uttered a groan or sigh at all the previous cruelties she had endured from the surrounding mob, had her infant cut out of her womb and held up in her sight by one of its little hands, bleeding and quivering, when, at the sight, she gave one heart-rending, piercing screech, that would have awakened pity in a tiger, and after it had been in that state dashed on her breast, she, with a last superhuman effort, released her arms from those holding her down, and clasped her infant to her bleeding heart, and died, holding it there with such force that they could not be separated, and were thus thrown together on the pile of other carcases. Another young woman among the prisoners awaiting her turn to be disembowelled, with a fine boy of ten months old crowing and jumping in her arms, had him snatched suddenly away from her and flung to the executioner, who plunged the ruthless knife into his tender breast before his mother's eyes. Infants but recently born were torn from their mothers' breasts and disembowelled before their faces. Young, strong men were disembowelled, mutilated, and the parts cut off and thrust into their own mouths, or flung among the admiring and laughing crowd of Chinamen. But no more ; I can write no more of these scenes ; I can only regret for ever that I looked on the dreadful sight. I am no longer fit to be a soldier. I have been in many battles during the last twenty years, and in the thickest of the fight of most of them, where a rage and thirst for carnage is dreadful to reflect on afterwards, but nothing heretofore that I have seen or heard of, or even read of, could be compared to the dreadful cruelty of the disembowelling execution. May God forgive England for the part she is taking in this war, and may the sin of the enormities she has assisted in perpetrating on the defenceless woman and innocent and helpless child be removed from her door ; and after the treatment English women and children met with from the hands of the blacks in the Sepoy mutiny, it is truly wonderful that Englishmen should join in, or countenance, similar atrocities here. It is now ascertained, for a certainty, that B. and his companions, after having been tortured in every way that Chinese ingenuity and cruelty could devise, were afterwards mutilated, and then disembowelled by the Imperialists, and for that reason the Chinese authorities would not produce their dead bodies. Poor F., who came with me to see the execution, fell down in a fainting fit, and was in that state carried away, and is now a raving maniac from the effects the dreadful sight had on him. We are now, with the money wrung from the starving poor of England, assisting those very monsters whose hands are dyed red in the blood of our countrymen, and for what ? For the sake of the golden trade derived from their country ! Englishmen, what would be your feelings had your fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, and children been served by Frenchmen or Russians as described above ? Would you think that any amount of revenge you could take on them would be half sufficient ? But God, who looks with pity on the sufferings of his creatures, sees all this, and hears all their cries of despair and agony ; and yet it must be all right, or else He would not permit it. I am well punished, you will say, for neglecting my kind, good uncle's desire for me to leave the army and join him in Australia, and I feel so myself."

If the "Saturday Reviewer" knows of anything that the Tae-pings have committed to exceed this description of what has become an ordinary execution among the Imperialists in China when Tae-pings fall into their hands, it is to be hoped he will publish it. Even the annals of Rome could scarcely furnish the like.—TOKI.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Minutes of an Interview with the Taoutae, on Friday, October 17, 1862.

Present :

Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope.

Captain Borlase, R.N., Her Majesty's ship "Pearl."

C. Alabaster, Esq., Consular Assistant.

1. The Taoutae distinctly affirmed that no women who had ever fallen into his hands had been executed or ill-treated, but, on the contrary, that they had been placed in a charitable institution where they had been well taken care of, those who had friends being returned to them, and the remainder being still there.

This asylum was visited immediately after the interview was over, and his account was found to be strictly correct.

2. Disembowelling has never been practised at executions. There are no executioners who would be sufficiently skilful to administer such a cut as that described in the letter. Why should it be done ? It would be very disagreeable to witness, and would do no good.

After the execution was over, the people, who have been very much exasperated against the rebels, may sometimes have committed outrages upon the corpses, but nothing in the shape of torture has ever been practised by the executioners.

The account given by the two officers of the "Imperieuse," who were accidentally present at the executions on Sunday, the 23rd February confirms this statement. They distinctly state the first blow must have always been fatal, though the head was not in every case completely severed from the body by it.

3. The men, with the exception of a comparatively small number, really criminals, were treated in the same way, as having been pressed by the rebels, they were not culpable. For some time they were kept in an asylum where their former occupations being found out, if they had no friends, they were eventually dismissed, with five dollars a-piece, to shift for themselves.

The correctness of this statement was also confirmed by a personal inspection of this asylum in February last.

4. Recollected the engagement entered into with the Admiral in February last, that no prisoners which came into his hands in consequence of operations conducted in conjunction with the English and French, should be executed without the Admiral's previous sanction.

Stated that this engagement had been strictly observed, and that, further, he had orders from Peking to deal leniently with rebel prisoners.

Will write a letter to the Admiral to the above effect.

5. Will furnish a list to the Admiral of all rebel prisoners which have fallen into his hands since last February, and how they have been disposed of ; also a list of all executions during the same period, noting those who were rebels.

6. A considerable number of disorderly soldiers, who have been plundering the country, have been executed, but they were not rebels. Some women may have been insulted by the troops, but none have ever been executed.

Anything in the shape of indiscriminate massacre is contrary to our law.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain George Hyde, arrived in our harbour last evening with the English Mails of the 10th and 18th June. She left Suez on the 27th June.

PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Mrs. Turnbull ; Mrs. Morgan's European female servant ; Mr. Agustine Sevestre ; Mr. J. C. Haley ; Mr. Cath Connell and infant ; Mrs. Campbell's native female servant ; Mr. F. B. Walker ; Mr. Adolphus Waite ; Colonel Blunt's native female servant ; Mrs. Gordon's native female servant, and three P. and O. Co.'s employes.

From Marseilles.—Mr. H. Langtray ; Mr. W. Coinrie, 3rd Dragoon Guards ; Mr. H. Becker ; Mr. D. Acquency ; Mr. L. Rousslet ; Mr. C. H. Alsen ; Mr. Laderick.

From Suez.—Mr. C. J. Shaw ; Mr. Jacob Greenbury.

From Aden.—Four Rank and file, 95th Regiment.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE Duke of Cambridge has announced that Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley is to be brought to court-martial in reference to the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley.

The news of the fall of Puebla has been officially confirmed. General Ortega surrendered with 17,000 men. General Forey immediately occupied some of the passes leading to the capital. Additional reinforcements are being sent from France.

No material change has taken place in the situation at Vicksburg. The bombardment appears to have been continued. A battle was reported to have taken place at Port Hudson with doubtful results. General Lee has evacuated Fredericksburg and abandoned the line of the Rappahannock. General Hooker has recrossed the river, and occupied Fredericksburg. A great peace meeting has been held at New York. Great excitement prevailed at Chicago in consequence of hostile measures taken against the press by General Burnside.

The Poles continue to achieve successes in the field. An insurgent chief and a priest have been hung at Warsaw. The clergy have protested against this proceeding, and the archbishop has been summoned to St. Petersburg After the execution the Grand Duke Constantine received a warning that the national government could not be responsible for his safety.

The King of Prussia has refused to receive a deputation from Breslau, and has expressed great anger against the Crown Prince, who has declared his readiness to retire into private life.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Service : W. P. M'Dermott, Esq., Veterinary-Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service—Captain C. W. Gordon, Retired List, Madras Army.

The Court of Queen's Bench has discharged the rule for a criminal information obtained by Earl Cardigan against Colonel Calthorpe.

The inauguration of the monument to the Prince Consort, in commemoration of the Exhibition of 1851, took place with great pomp on the 10th June.

The Queen visited the International Exhibition Building for the first time on the 12th June.

The Oxford Commemoration was opened with great splendour on the 16th June, when the Prince of Wales received the diploma of D.C.L. The same degree was also conferred on Prince Louis of Hesse.

By a judgment in bankruptcy, Colonel Waugh has been allowed to surrender.

In the libel case of "Ramsay *v* Stewart," the jury have returned a verdict for the plaintiff with £350 damages.

Captains Speke and Grant have arrived in England.

The Prince of Wales has been admitted to the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

The health of the King of the Belgians is much improved.

A sum of five millions of silver roubles has been abstracted from the Bank of Warsaw, and a receipt signed by the national government left in place of the money.

The Greek Deputation left Copenhagen on the 10th of June. The King conferred orders of distinction on Admiral Kanaris and the other members of the deputation.

The circular of the French bishops respecting the elections has been referred to the Council of State as an abuse of power.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have given an audience to 13 New Zealand chiefs now in London.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia are to have a meeting at Carlsbad.

The House of Lords has decided in favour of the claim of Lord Dundonald to the peerage.

The second election for the sixth circumscription in Paris, invalid in the first instance, has terminated in the return of the Opposition candidate. The same result has occurred in 32 of the provinces.

The Queen of Prussia is coming on a visit to the Queen of England.

The annual motion for the ballot has been negatived in the House of Commons by a majority of 122 against 102.

The House of Commons has passed a vote authorising the purchase of the site of the International Exhibition Building for public purposes.

The match for the championship of the Thames between Green, the Australian, and Chambers, took place on June 16, and was won by Chambers.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 18.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11⅞d. ; 30 days', 1s 11⅞d. Bombay 60 days' sight, 2s. ; 30 days', 2s. ⅛d.

Five per Cent, Rupee Paper, 106½ to 107 ; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 115 to 115½.

Indian Five per Cents., 108.

Consols for Money, 92 to 92⅛ for the account (July 9), 92¼.

Bank of England rate of discount 4 per cent.

Money Market firm.

Stock Markets more steady.

Produce Markets quiet. *Silk* without improvement. *Tea* lower and market dull. *Indigo* unchanged for Bengal. *Sugar* and *Rice* quiet. *Saltpetre* without change. *Jute* in good demand. *Cutch* 25s. per cwt, *Shellac* flat.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 85s. to 89s.; good middling, 89s. 6d. to 92s.; fine middling, 93s. to 95s. per cwt. Market quiet.

Linseed quiet at 67s. 6d. for ordinary Calcutta ; Bombay seed 74s. *Rapeseed* 64s. to 65s. per quarter for Calcutta delivered ; Bombay Guzerat, 72s. to 74s. per quarter ; market flat.

Cocoa-nut Oil quoted dull at £47 for Ceylon, and at £49 for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 24½d, per lb. ; fair Broach, 18¾d. fair Dhollera, 18d. per lb. Market quiet.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 15s. 3d. per piece ; 8¼lbs., 17s. 9d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 6s. 7½d. Mule twist No.40 good seconds, 26d. per lb. Market quiet, but firmer.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

IF present appearances have any significance, the American war must be drawing near a close. Nothing decisive has taken place ; but it seems to be impossible to escape something decisive shortly. On the Mississippi matters remain much as they were ; but they cannot remain so long. General Grant is reported to be engaged in throwing up earthworks with a view to a prosecution of the bombardment. Accounts, however, differ as to his exact whereabouts and ultimate intentions. According to one report, his attack on the place was considered to be very rash, and in his last assault he had lost 2500 men ; according to another report, he had suspended the bombardment ; and according to a third he had withdrawn from Vicksburg altogether, and entrenched himself on the Big Black River. Whatever inferences we may draw from these contradictions, it is at least certain that Vicksburg was yet safe, and that the Federals had not yet accomplished their purpose.

In the meanwhile Banks and Farragut had assaulted Port Hudson without success. The battle is described as having been of the usual sanguinary character. The defences of the place were attacked on the 27th May, and, although a six-gun battery was captured, and some rifle pits cleared, a portion of the besieging army was repulsed, and nothing effectual was accomplished. The engagement was renewed on the following day, and all that is further known is that General Banks thought it prudent to retreat to his old lines. The Federal loss was estimated at from 2000 to 4000 men. But all these statements are open to correction.

General Lee had not yet crossed the Rappahannock, but his preparations were made, and the Federals were ready to receive him. This is one of the aspects of the war which must issue, one way or the other, in a decisive result.

The contest is rapidly becoming a war of extermination. The Confederates appear to be resolved to carry out their menace of hanging all Federal officers taken in command of negro regiments ; and the Federals announce a bloody retaliation. General Hunter has stopped the exchange of prisoners, and declared his determination to execute every Confederate officer and slaveholder in his possession, unless the Confederate order be revoked. President Lincoln is by no means alarmed by these terrible threats and counter threats. On the contrary, he has published his intention of using coloured soldiers freely, and has even made known his readiness to give a high command to General Fremont.

Much excitement has been occasioned in Chicago by the proceedings against the press which have been resorted to by General Burnside. Not satisfied with forbidding the circulation of the 'New York World' in his department, he notified to the proprietor of the 'Chicago Times' that if they attempted to issue their paper, the military would seize the office. They obtained a civil writ against the military authorities, and the judge enjoined the military not to carry *out* the order until the application for an injunction had been heard. The military, however, took the law into their own hands, and breaking open the 'Times' office, seized the papers. A collision was expected between the soldiery and the people. This is only one example of the spirit of disturbance that is traversing the Northern States, and that cannot be much longer restrained from taking a more formidable shape. Vallandigham meetings continue to be held in the principal towns, and at Philadelphia resolutions were adopted to the effect that the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham was an insult to the people, and that the only remedy lay in the ballot-box. The government was evidently suspected of harbouring designs against the right of the people to give public expression to their opinions, and as there was a suspicion that the authorities desired by military suggestion to provoke an outbreak, the people were everywhere exhorted to keep quiet. All this is new and strange in a country where republican institutions were supposed to have been built on the widest foundations. A great peace meeting has been held in New York at the head of which were some influential public men ; and if the enthusiasm which prevailed at it, and the resolutions at which it arrived, may be accepted as a guage of the general feeling, the first step towards a termination of hostilities may be said to have been taken. It is on all accounts better that this step should be taken from within than from without.

THE Polish insurrection maintains its ground, and the Russian power is fast receding. The influence of the National Government cannot be more completely illustrated than in a recent dramatic incident which occurred in the capital. The secret Committee wanted five millions of silver roubles. That sum immediately disappeared from the treasury of the Warsaw Bank, and with it four of the officials. When the Commissioners of the Exchequer came to investigate the matter, they found, in place of the money, a receipt duly signed by the National Government.

The influence of the Secret Committee in other directions, and the nature of the weapons at their command when required, is shown in a case of another kind. An insurgent chief and a Capuchin priest were hung in Warsaw. The archbishop and the clergy protested against this proceeding, and demanded the body of the priest for interment. The answer of the government was a summons to St. Petersburg, to which place the archbishop has repaired to take the consequences of his act. At this point of the story, the National Government interposed, transmitting a private message to the Grand Duke Constantine that it could no longer be responsible for his safety. If insurgents and priests are to be ignominiously hung by one government, the Poles are resolved to let it be seen that grand dukes may be rendered amenable to wild justice by another government.

All the accounts that reach us from the field are favourable to the revolution. Several victories have been won ; one of them was a brilliant affair at Konskie, in which two Russian companies were completely destroyed ; and another, attended with equally important results, in the palatinate of Plock. The Russians, unable to cope in these engagements with their active adversaries, take their revenge in barbarities. Mouravieff has established a reign of terror in Lithuania, which increases every day in horror. Neither age nor sex secures those who are even suspected of disaffection from a cruel death.

It is to be hoped that European intervention will speedily bring these scenes to an end. The Austrian answer to the proposals of France and England has been received, but its contents have not yet transpired. It seems to be understood, however, that Austria may be reckoned upon. Italy has declared herself frankly, and energetically ; and, with the exception of Prussia, there is not a Power in Europe that does not express sympathy with Poland.

THE King of Prussia displays a heroism in the way of obstinacy that would be grand in an honest cause. He will not yield a jot to the remonstrances of his very patient subjects. He has refused to receive a deputation from Breslau, nor will he even accept their address. He considers all these expressions of opinion, these prayers welling up from the heart of the people as being illegal. They must not think they must not speak. The King alone has the right to think, speak, and act. The government journal plainly informs the people that the addresses and petitions of town councils and public meetings constitute a transgression of popular privileges, and that with reference to the existing state of things, they are of a nature to call for the prohibition of their publication. In short, public opinion is for the present "put down" in Prussia.

The Crown Prince has drawn down upon his head the bitterest phials of royal and parental wrath by his speech at Dantzic. There was not much assertion of individual judgment in that rather cautious speech ; but, such as it was, it produced a torrent of indignation from the King ; who threatened the Prince with the deprivation of all his offices and dignitiea. To this intemperate and oppressive communication, the Prince is reported to have replied with great calmness, and firmness, that he had no desire to interfere between the King and the country, that he was quite ready to resign all his commands, and that his wish was to retire into private life. The effect of this combat between the father and the son will be to sink the sovereign still lower in the opinion of the people, and to raise the Prince to a height of popularity which he might otherwise have found it very difficult to attain. The only explanation which can be given of all these circumstances is that which we find in a private letter from Berlin, and which the reader may consult in another column. If it be really true that his Majesty is not quite responsible, everything he has done becomes intelligible.

THE news of the capture of Puebla is confirmed. There is now no doubt that it is in the hands of the French. General Forey's report shows that, however bravely the Mexicans had defended the place, it became at last impossible for them to maintain it. Ortega, unable to obtain permission to retire, had no alternative but to surrender. Before he adopted this step, however, he dissolved his army, broke up all his arms, spiked the cannons, and blew up the magazines. This work of destruction accomplished, he sent a flag of truce to General Forey, and placed himself at his discretion. Twelve thousand men, for the most part without uniforms or equipments, then surrendered, and upwards of a thousand officers waited in the palace the orders of the conqueror. One of the first steps consequent upon taking possession of Puebla was to throw advanced guards upon the road to Mexico. Some of the passes were occupied, and the march upon the capital was to have been begun in a few days.

Paris was in ecstasy at this result, notwithstanding the feeling of dissatisfaction with which the war was generally regarded. But glory always has charms for the French ; and it has not yet lost its attractions. Forey will be made a marshal, and Bazaine a senator. The event is a great stroke of luck for the Emperor.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

THE following important telegram, dated New York, evening of the 6th of June, indicates a change of operations on the part of General Lee. In our General Summary we have stated that Lee was preparing to cross the Rappahannock ; but it now appears that he has relinquished that design, with a view, doubtless, to some no less serious movement. General Hooker, with, what seems at this distance, unwise precipitation, has recrossed the river, and occupied Fredericksburg. It almost looks as if Lee had laid a trap for the Federals, which, by this hasty measure, they have fallen into :—

General Lee has evacuated Fredericksburg, and abandoned the line of the Rappahannock. It is not known whither he has gone.

General Hooker has crossed the river and occupied Fredericksburg.

Advices from Vicksburg to the 2nd June state that General Grant has planted heavy siege guns close up to the enemy's works. One division of General Grant's army has gone up the Yazoo River.

General Johnstone is at Jackson.

FRANCE.

The entire agreement of the three great Powers with regard to the notes to be addressed to Russia seems determined upon : but the precise time for the despatch of this note does not seem yet to be agreed on. One party states that it will be sent to-day, while another avers that it will not be sent before the end of the present month.

'La France' states that orders have been forwarded to the ports of France to keep the men-of-war intended for Mexico in a state of armed preparation, and adds, "the question whether reinforcements are to be despatched thither will be decided at the commencement of July, as soon as further reports shall have been received from General Forey. In the meantime the organization of the civil government of Mexico will be proceeded with."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

It is reported that Monsignor Felinski, the Archbishop of Warsaw, left on the 14th for St. Petersburg.

All telegraphic lines leading from Warsaw have again been cut.

General Mouravieff has issued an ordinance proclaiming that the penalty of the knout will be inflicted upon all ladies dressed in mourning. Several ladies are detained as hostages, and are threatened with death unless their husbands surrender themselves to the authorities.

ITALY.

At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on June 17, Signor Rattazzi reproached the ministry with the delay and weakness of their home policy. With regard to foreign policy, he considered that the government had not pursued the diplomatic negotiations upon the subject of Rome with sufficient vigour. He criticised the project of a convention with France for the repression of brigandage, and believed that agreement between the military chiefs was sufficient to achieve the purpose. Respecting Poland, he considered that the government should have sought every means of arriving at an understanding with France and England.

Signor Minghetti defended the foreign policy of the cabinet. He recapitulated the history of the Roman question. Reverting to the letter of the Emperor of the French to M. Thouvenel, in May, 1862, Signor Minghetti declared that if he had been minister at that time he would have accepted that letter as a basis of agreement. After the change in the French ministry occasioned by the resignation of M. Thouvenel, the time was no longer opportune to take the initiative in new negotiations. The Italian government, however, was still ready to treat.

THE Great Indian Peninsula Extension Railway Company (Limited) is announced. This undertaking is formed in the interest of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, with which, as regards management, it is closely identified, and the powerful support of whose directors and shareholders it enjoys. The object is a very proper one, viz.,—to construct and work branches in connection with, and to serve as feeders to the main line. The branch to be first taken in hand is about 96 miles in length, from the neighbourhood of Asseerghur to Indore, in Central India, between which place and Bombay an extensive and lucrative trade has long been established. The distance by the proposed line from Bombay to Indore will be 465 miles, and from Agra to Bombay 790 miles, being 114 miles less than from Agra to Calcutta. The line has already been surveyed, and very favourably reported upon. It is mentioned that "The Secretary of State for India having determined not to extend the existing system of guarantee, the directors have placed themselves in communication with him, with a view to obtaining for the Extension Company the like concessions and subventions as have been accorded to other companies established for making railways in India without a guarantee." The capital is £1,000,000, in 50,000 shares of £20 each, and the company takes power to borrow, in addition, a sum not exceeding one-third of the share capital. Five per cent. interest will be allowed during construction.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—A General Court of the Proprietors of this Company was held on June 10, presided over by Colonel Sykes, M.P. The secretary read an account exhibiting the state of the security fund of the Company on Jan. 1, 1863, which consisted of a total of £756,420 2s. 3d , Three per Cent. Consols, and £4,916,936 18s. 7d., Three per Cent. Reduced. It also appeared that the investments of the Company at the same period amounted to £9285, Three per Cent. Consols, and £1015 19s. 5d. Exchequer Bills. Reports were read from the committee on by-laws, which stated that the committee had duly observed the laws and regulations of the Company. Messrs. Beddoe and Matthews were elected members of the committee ; and, after the transaction of some general business, the meeting adjourned.

THE statement made by the Duke of Cambridge in the House of Lords on the 15th June with reference to the now notorious case of Colonel Crawley will be read with satisfaction. It corrects the mistake his royal highness made in the first instance, and effectually sets him right with the army and the country.

It must not be forgotten that the matter altogether involved some points of unusual delicacy and difficulty. The jealousy with which the interference of the Horse Guards in the conduct of the military administration of India is regarded by the local Government and by the army itself, lies deeper than a mere question of etiquette or official precedence. It is of the last importance, for a variety of reasons, that the authority of the Commander-in Chief in India should be upheld by the home Government. But there are cases in which all such considerations are overridden by the higher claims of justice and humanity. If ever there was a clear and unmistakeable case of that exceptional nature, it was undoubtedly that of Sergeant-Major Lilley. If ever the Horse Guards were justified in interposing in a case properly coming within the jurisdiction of the Indian Government, it was undoubtedly the case alleged against Colonel Crawley. Looking fairly at all these circumstances, the weakness on the one hand, and the extra official pressure on the other, of the memorandum issued by the Duke of Cambridge will become perfectly intelligible. The memorandum went too far to be agreeable to the Indian authorities, and did not go far enough to satisfy public opinion in England. Like most people who are placed between two parties, the Duke of Cambridge, conscious of the dilemma, disappointed both.

But both will be conciliated by the step which has now been taken. Colonel Crawley is to be brought to court-martial. The facts upon which this determination has been arrived at were only recently laid before his royal highness, and they were promptly acted upon. This is all that was required. Nobody desires vengeance ; but it is necessary to the maintenance of discipline and loyalty in the service that the rights of the soldier should be protected as well as those of colonels and general officers.

WE extract the following significant article from the 'Post' of this morning. The "situation" with respect to Russia may be gathered from it. It is tolerably clear that the result of the first communication now made to the Russian government is considered doubtful by the English Cabinet ; and we are just fied in inferring that, although Lord Palmerston is not at this moment prepared to recommend an appeal to force, such an alternative may become unavoidable by-and-by :—

The notes of the three Powers have been despatched to St. Petersburgh. They are nearly identical in terms. The only marked difference is that Austria does not suggest, in the form employed by the others, a suspension of arms.

As in every negotiation there must be some expectation, however remote, to justify it, we may be said to hope that Russia will listen to the propositions now laid before the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.

At the same time, when it is perfectly well known to the advisers of the Czar what manner of suggestions are on their road to St. Petersburg, it is in the highest degree discouraging to hear of the terrible military executions which are sanctioned under the present reign of terror in Poland. The telegraph today informs us that not satisfied with hanging Count Plater and other gentlemen and priests, General Monravieff has actually issued his orders that all ladies wearing mourning shall be punished with the knout. This cowardly edict completes the infamy of the man who has been guilty of such brutal executions. General Butler and his colleagues in America must now acknowledge that Europe can still surpass them in deeds of horror and shames.

In the event of the rejection of our proposals, it cannot be said that we are yet prepared to take up arms ; but it is only fair to warn the Russian government that it is not the actual volition or direct intention of Powers that brings about war, but the overwhelming current of the course of events, and we would urge the ministers of the autocrat to endeavour to turn the stream while there is yet time and opportunity.

The negotiations now pending are based, as Lord Palmerston last night expressed it at the Mansion-house, "upon the principles of justice and right." These are principles which cannot be set aside or contemned by individuals or States without necessarily incurring penalties as certain as they are severe. At any rate Russia cannot be blind this time to the fact that the two great Western Powers are acting together in the strictest concord and with absolutely identical objects. With Austria, whose policy is also the same on the great question which now agitates Europe, they present a force of opinion and a union of which it would be folly not to attribute its due significance.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

CASES OF SERGEANT-MAJOR LILLEY AND PAYMASTER SMALES.

Lord PALMERSTON [June 12] appealed to Mr. Coningham, in whose name a notice stood on the paper to call attention to the memorandum of the commander-in-chief on the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley, not to proceed with the notice that evening. He said that when the subject had been under discussion a few nights before, his noble friend the Under-Secretary for War had stated that there were circumstances still under consideration in connection with the conduct of Colonel Crawley in the matter which might lead to subsequent measures. His royal highness the commander-in-chief had, he added, arrived at the conclusion that there were circumstances connected with the arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley which would render it justifiable, and which required that the course taken by Colonel Crawley in the transaction should be submitted to a court-martial· (Hear, hear.) A judicial proceeding having thus been determined on, he would submit to his hon, friend whether it would not be better that no discussion should that evening take place, which by eliciting the expression of opinion adverse or favourable to the person implicated, might tend in some degree to interfere with the course of justice.

Mr. CONINGHAM said he should have great pleasure in acceding to the request of the noble lord, but that he thought the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley was merely part of a larger question which involved the court-martial held on Paymaster Smales at Mhow. It was only that very day that he had received many of the documents connected with that proceeding, and he must observe that while the noble lord the Under-Secretary for War had the other evening expressed his regret that he could not deliver up to the House a victim, he was unwilling, having made himself acquainted with the details given in these papers, to rest satisfied with simply being presented with a scapegoat, for it was, in his opinion, not Colonel Crawley only who was compromised in the matter. Two general officers in India, the commander in chief in India, as well as the commander-in-chief of the British army and other officials at the Horse Guards, were also deeply and gravely implicated. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh !") Was it not monstrous he would ask, that Paymaster Smales, for writing what was characterised as an insubornate letter—the insubordination of which was, he must confess, to him by no means so patent as had been stated should have been sent before a court-martial in the manner in which he had been without any previous investigation, and the witnesses actually impounded who were in readiness to support his case ? Why the whole proceeding was perfectly disgraceful. (Hear.)

General PEEL rose to order, observing that the hon. gentleman had simply given notice of his intention to bring under the consideration of the House the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley, and suggesting that under those circumstances it was not open to him to discuss the case of the court-martial held on Paymaster Smales, with reference to which he had given no notice.

SIR P. O'BRIEN maintained that his hon. friend was not out of order in adopting the course which he had taken. The real question at issue was whether Sir H. Rose was to be supported by the Horse Guards or not.

The SPEAKER having ruled that there was nothing contrary to order in the observations made,

Mr. Coningham proceeded to say that the interruption of the right hon. gentleman the member for Huntingdon was entirely in accordance with the whole conduct of the military authorities in the cause to which he was drawing attention. They were all for suppression ; but so long as he had the honour of a seat in that House he would not allow so monstrous an outrage to be perpetrated without protesting against it. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh ?") In the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of the British army he demanded that justice should be done, even though the persons to whom blame attached in the transaction were general officers, and included among their number his royal highness the commander-in-chief of the army. ("Oh, oh ?") It had been said that the House of Commons was a house of colonels and one would think from the groans of those who sat opposite that their sympathies were enlisted on the side of men who had, deliberately and in cold blood, acted in the manner to which he was about more particularly to advert. ("Oh, oh !") The question was one in which he thought the House was bound to interfere. He might be told it was merely a question of discipline, and that the poor paymaster who had been tried by court-martial might be crushed with impunity ; but he ventured to maintain that, when the details of the court-martial were brought to light, its decision would not be confirmed by public opinion in this country. By a brief reference to those details, he hoped to satisfy the House that the justice of the case called for a rigid and searching investigation of the conduct of the distinguished officers to whom he alluded. He would summon his royal highness the commander-in-chief himself to the bar of a tribunal, where he would be judged, not perhaps by his equals, but by those who would not stand by and see injustice done though screened by great names. What was the nature of the charge based upon the letter addressed by Paymaster Smales to Colonel Crawley ? The hon. member then proceeded to read the letter in question, which was dated "Mhow, February 26, 1862." The writer began by expressing a hope that he would be excused for troubling the colonel with a "respectful remonstrance," and spoke of the painful position in which he was placed owing to the course pursued towards him by his commanding officer.

Colonel NORTH (interrupting the reading of the letter) said—I must rise to order. I would ask whether it is fair that the hon. member should produce the proceedings of a court-martial about which the House knows nothing ? No one has learnt with more horror than I did the painful circumstances connected with these transactions. (Cries of "Order.")

The SPEAKER—The hon. and gallant member must confine himself to the matter of order.

Colonel NORTH—I wish to know, sir, whether it is competent for the hon. member for Brighton to read the record of proceedings about which we know nothing, and on which no one can have the means of answering him ?

The SPEAKER—I have already said that the mere fact of the hon. member not having included this subject on his notice does not place him out of order. It is perfectly competent for him to bring a matter of this kind before the House without notice on the motion for going into supply.

General PEEL —What I asked was whether the hon gentleman had a right to quote from a document not in possession of the House. ("Order !")

Mr. CONINGHAM continued—He would remind the right hon. and gallant gentleman that the Minister of the Crown was in possession, or ought to be, of all the correspondence on this subject. The hon. member then resumed the reading of passages from Paymaster Smales's letter. The writer spoke of Colonel Crawley's personal animosity towards him, and submitted to his consideration whether his respectful conduct towards his commanding officer was reciprocated by that officer's conduct towards himself. The letter (said the hon. member) went on in the same respectful tone, but he would content himself by simply reading the portions mentioned in the charge against Captain Smales. Captain Smales was arraigned for insubordination in having written an official letter to his commanding officer containing "false and malicious statements" against him, such as that he had almost systematically absented himself from the monthly muster of the regiment ; that notwithstanding his absence on certain occasions he had signed the adjutant's roll, as if he had been present ; and that sentiments he had expressed more than once to the officers under his command were anything but conciliatory in their tendency. When put upon his trial Paymaster Smales brought forward a protest against the legality of the proceedings taken against him, and in that protest he submitted that her Majesty's regulations clearly laying down that all charges preferred against an officer were to be previously examined by superior authority, to ascertain whether there was sufficient evidence to substantiate them or not, had been violated to his prejudice ; for he had been accused of making false and malicious statements, without any reference being made to him as to the evidence he was prepared to adduce in support of them, and without his being allowed an opportunity of proving his accusations against Col. Crawley, before the counter charge, based upon *ex parte* evidence and Colonel Crawley's own simple denial, was preferred against himself. The protest also alleged that Colonel Crawley sought to smother the accusation made against himself in the first instance by bringing a counter charge against his accuser ; and that he could not be heard while Colonel Crawley appeared as a prosecutor and he as a prisoner. He submitted, on the quotations he had made from the protest of Paymater Smales, and on the facts which were now known to the public, and which were corroborated by the memorandum issued by the Horse Guards, that the mere trial of Colonel Crawley would not meet the justice of the case. A searching investigation should be instituted into the conduct of the distinguished officers in India who were too deeply mixed up in these transactions. It was idle to attempt to burke an inquiry which was required in the interest of the British army, for the House might depend upon it that if non-commissioned officers were liable to be treated as Sergeant-Major Lilley and his comrades had been treated, with the sanction of high military authorities, there would be great dissatisfaction throughout the ranks of the service. The delinquents, no matter how eminent their position or how high their birth, should be made to feel that they could not escape from justice. He appealed to this noble lord at the head of the Government not to make a scapegoat of Colonel Crawley, but to order an immediate investigation into the conduct of every one concerned in this discreditable and disgraceful affair. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that although the Speaker had decided that the hon. member for Brighton was in order in the observations he had addressed to the House, there would, he thought, be hardly any difference of opinion as to the good taste displayed by the hon. gentleman in his remarks upon the trial of Paymaster Smales. The notice given by the hon. member was to call attention to the memorandum of the commander-in-chief on the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley. Now, it was perfectly true that the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley arose out of the circumstances which occurred on the trail of Paymaster Smales, and it might, therefore, be proper to have a discussion upon that trial, although he doubted whether the House of Commons ought to interfere with the discipline of the army ; but he was perfectly sure that the hon. member for Brighton, especially considering the terms of his notice, had no right to enter into statements affecting the character of officers who were not present to defend themselves. (Hear, hear.) For example, the Commander-in-Chief was not present, and those whose business it would be to defend him in that House had not had an opportunity of preparing themselves to repel any charge which might be made against him. He therefore declined to follow the hon. gentleman in his observation upon the trial of Paymaster Smales and the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief. All he would say was that in his judgment—and he was corroborated by the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General—the letter of Paymaster Smales was a document highly insubordinate in its character, and that it fully warranted his dismissal from the regiment. He was at a loss to discover the grounds of the violent attack made by the hon. member on the commander-in-chief, for the fact was, that the finding of the court-martial in the case of Paymaster Smales never came before his royal highness for his sanction at all, it being a matter which rested solely with the commander-in-chief in India. In his memoradum his royal highness made, as he was entitled to do, such observations as appeared to him proper upon the state of discipline in the regiment as disclosed in the proceedings before the court-martial, but he did not interfere with the finding of the court. The House had already been informed of the grounds upon which the commander-in-chief and the Secretary for War thought it impossible to bring Colonel Crawley to trial for the illegal arrest of Serjeant-Major Lilley, or to proceed against the general officers, in any other way than by calling their attention to the illegality of their conduct. There were certain circumstances connected with the arrest of Serjeant-Major Lilley, for which Colonel Crawley had not received the sanction of his commanding officers, and which materially affected his conduct. It was stated, and he believed truly, that Serjeant-Major Lilley was confined in a manner which was not only severe, but cruel. Colonel Crawley denied that he was responsible for that cruelty, and threw the blame upon Captain Fitz Symons. Captain Fitz Symons had made a distinctly opposite allegation, and it had therefore appeared to the authorities that discipline and justice, and even fairness to Colonel Crawley, required that he should be summoned before a court-martial, which should decide who was responsible for this cruelty. He would not further follow the observations of the hon. member for Brighton, but he fully concurred in the observations of the noble lord, that it was most improper and undesirable that when a judicial inquiry was about to take place there should be warm and excited discussions in that House, which could not fail to affect the impartiality of the tribunal which was to try the question.

Colonel NORTH said that he had risen to order because he thought that it was most unfair to Colonel Crawley, with whom he had no acquaintance whatever, that matters which were about to be inquired into by a court-martial should be made the subject of discussion in that House, and he was surprised that the hon. member for Brighton, who was himself an old soldier, should not have taken the same view of the case. No one had heard of these occurrences with greater astonishment and regret than he had, and he could only say that if a commanding officer who had power to make his regiment the most comfortable and pleasant of homes made it a hell upon earth, the sooner he was dismissed the better. (Hear, hear.) At present, however they did not know that Colonel Crawley had done so. They were in perfect ignorance of the facts. The hon. gentleman had read extracts from the proceedings of the court-martial, but he belived that no other hon. member had had an opportunity of seeing them. The commander-in-chief in India was one of his oldest and dearest friends, and he was convinced that in the view which he had taken of the finding of the court-martial he had been guided solely by a desire to secure the interests, the discipline, and the honour of the army. The commander-in-chief in India was entirely independent of the commander-in-chief in this country, and he regretted that the hon. gentleman should the other night have been so anxious to cast obloquy upon his royal highness as to attack him without hearing the noble lord who had come down to the House to explain the memorandum which the hon. gentleman now called in question.

Sir P. O'BRIEN thought if gross outrages were committed it was the duty of hon. members, if requested to do so, to make in that House the statements of officers who were aggrieved. The general opinion of his military friends was that the state of this regiment was such as to render it necessary that the Horse Guards should make some change in its administration.

Lord PALMERSTON—I cannot help expressing my great regret at the course which my hon. friend has adopted, (Hear, hear.) He professes to stand up for justice, but he has himself been guilty of the grossest injustice—(hear, hear)—and has launched out into abuse and condemnation of the commander-in-chief without the slightest ground or reason. (Hear, hear.) I am quite sure, at least I hope, that when he returns to the calm state of mind in which I hope that he will find himself in the morning, and reads the expressions in which, in the heat and warmth of debate, taking the part of his friend, Paymaster Smales—[Mr. Coningham—"He is no friend of mine"]—he has indulged, in reference to his royal highness, he will feel regret for what he has said. The Duke of Cambridge stands too high in the estimation of the country and of the army for the admirable attention which he has paid to the interests of the service, and the justice with which he has acted in all that concerns the conduct of the army, to have his character or reputation in the least degree affected by the censures of my hon. friend the member for Brighton ; but I felt that I should not have performed my duty if I had not animadverted upon the course which my hon. friend has thought fit to take. I can assure him that I regret very much that expressions have fallen from him which will do discredit to his royal highness, against whom they were directed, but will not do much credit to him in the opinion of discerning and just public. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BOUVERIE thought that the course taken and the language used by the hon. member for Brighton were enough to satisfy the House of the prudence of the advice given to him by the noble lord. The hon. member had really attempted to make the House of Commons a court of appeal from the decision of a court-martial—(hear, hear)—selected, no doubt, with a due reference to the characters of the officers composing it, and having the evidence before it. This was a more serious matter than the hon. gentleman seemed to think. Our empire in India depended upon the efficiency and discipline of our army, which would not long be maintained if every time there was a regimental court-martial an appeal was to be made to that House to reverse its decision. The hon. member had strongly condemned the conduct of Sir H. Rose, but had not condescended upon any particulars. He should like to know in what respect that most distinguished and gallant officer had failed in his duty to the public or the army. The proceedings of the court-martial were submitted to him, and he himself passed an opinion upon them, as he was bound to do. A more unwise, more imprudent, more unfair, and more harsh course than that taken by the hon. gentleman the member for Brighton could not well be adopted. (Hear, hear.) His royal highness the commander-in-chief had taken what every one must regard as a very proper course, and in justice to Colonel Crawley, who was an old servant of her Majesty of 30 or 40 years' standing, the public were bound to wait and see if he could clear himself from the imputations which behind his back had been so lavishly cast upon him.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Colonel H. James................. Bombay Infantry.

Surg.-Major W. Collum........ "

Midshipman E. Bradbery ...... Indian Navy.

CASUALTIES IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN SERVICE.

W. P. McDermott, Esq., Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, June 16.

Capt. C. W. Gordon, Retired List, Madras Army, June 15.

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

COTTON.—The market is firm, but the demand less lively. The sales are of moderate extent, and comprise Tinnevelly at 16¼d. to 17¼d. ; Sawginned at 18½d. to 19½d. ; Compta, 16¼d. ; low Surat, 9d. ; and American at 21¼d. ; also Bengal for arrival at 12½d.

LINSEED.—Bombay continues saleable at 74s. Late last week about 500 tons Calcutta June shipment, were sold at 67s., cost, freight and insurance.

COCHINEAL.—The periodical auctions on the 10th June amounted to 909 bags, which met a good demand, and 508 bags were sold, the Honduras grain in most instances at 1d. advance, and other sorts at fully previous prices.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

JUNE 16.—The yarn market to-day has been decidedly more cheerful, and there has been a good inquiry, more particularly for the markets of the Levant, of Italy, and for the home trade. On the whole only a limited business has been transacted. Prices are very firm. There has been no business of any moment doing for India, and there is no change in this branch of the market either as to prices or demand since Friday. The buyers for Germany are particularly quiet. In the cloth market there is also a better feeling than there was last week, but there is no change to quote in prices. Buyers still keep aloof, and manufacturers do not manifest much anxiety to sell. The sort of panic felling which seized the market last week seems to have passed away. Many of our spinners and manufacturers are now well engaged to order, but the check to business which has recently taken place is preventing others who had felt disposed from resuming work, and the number of mills altogether closed is still large.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE market has continued steady at the decline established last week, at which there is a fair general demand with a tendency latterly rather in favour of selling. On Saturday, June 13, 17d. was paid for merchants' Oomrawuttee, March sailing, and 15⅞d. for China "to arrive," but now these rates are refused. The market is telegraphed to-day as firm in tone, with a fair demand and full prices, American accounts having produced no change. Sales, 6000 bales ; 3000 for speculation and export.

(*From the Manchester Guardian, June* 17.)

A-WEEK ago business was almost entirely suspended. But by Friday last there was a considerable recovery from the general depression of feeling, accompanied with small transactions in yarns and piece goods—pretty generally, however, at some abatement from the quotations of the previous week though on rather better terms than many sellers would have submitted to a week ago.

The recovery spoken of is maintained to-day, perhaps carried a little further, for the apprehension that we shall hear of Vicksburg having fallen into the hands of the Federals has grown less from day to day.

There is some increase in the purchases of T cloths, light 20in. printing cloths, and 34in. to 36in. cloths, 14 to 17 threads square, both printers and shirtings, and in some other articles also ; but the actual business is not in the same proportion to the inquiry as when greater confidence exists. The buying of late and at the present moment has been partly for home consumption, but still more for various foreign markets in which stocks are nearly exhausted, namely, the Levant, Gibraltar, Algiers, South American ports, both east and west, Mexico, and the West Indies. A good deal of what is purchased is intended to find its way into Confederate States. The prices of Friday are rather more easily obtained now than they were then ; but they are scarcely equal, certainly not in all cases, to the quotations of the week before last. The suspension of demand for India and China, where supplies are in excess, is as decided as ever ; and there is not the same strength in the prices of Eastern shirtings as in the fabrics alluded to above.

As compared with that they ventured upon on Friday the manufacturers of this district have increased their offers for twist and weft, and, in a small degree, their purchases also. The prices of that day are fully equalled now ; but they are rather under the quotations of ten days or a fortnight back. The Levant merchants are taking only small parcels ; and what the Germans are doing is hardly perceptible. The India business in twist continues suspended, and the production is being lessened. The prices for India mule may be considered to have lost 1d. to 1¼d. per lb from the late highest obtainable quotations. All doubled yarns continue dull, but sellers are trying to show less weakness as to prices than they did on Friday. In very fine numbers of twofolds and singles there is no noticeable change.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, TUESDAY.

(*From the Manchester Guardian, June* 17.)

WE have to report a firm tone in our market to-day, with less disposition on the part of holders to sell at previous rates.

The sales are estimated at 5,000 bales ; of which 2,000 are for speculation and export.

Sales. To-day.	Sales. Previously this week.	Description and prices.	Imports. To-day.	Imports. Previously this week.
200	900	American ....21½ to 22½	905	—
		Mid. Orleans...... 22½		
4490	15140	Surat...............13 to 19	1464	—
		Fair Dhollera ... 18		
200	1200	Egyptian ....14½ to 22	1224	1556
		Fair 20¾		
—	470	Pernam, &c.......— to —	326	1276
50	240	Maranham.........22 to —	—	—
6060	1050	Bahia & Maceio...20½ to 22½	—	—
5000	19000		3919	2832
	5000			3919
	24000	Total since last Thursday		6751

Total speculation and export this week, 10,000 bales.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

DATE	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	AT
June 14	Hyacinth	Macfarlane	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 9	Annot Lyle	Shaw	Liverpool.
13	Naval Brigade	Moor	Do.
14	Gloriana	Vaile	Gravesend.
14	Solo	Uricksen	Cardiff.
14	Helen Scott	Cuniugham	Liverpool.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Cyclops, London to Bombay, April 19, lat. 3.5 N., long. 22 W. ; out 34 days.

Neptune's Car, Liverpool to Bombay, April 29, lat. 2.58 N., long. 23.13. W. ; out 30 days.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

		Received via Marseilles.	Received via Southampton.
CALCUTTA ......May	9	June 12	June 18
MADRAS ...... "	14		
BOMBAY ...... "	14		
BURMAH ......Apr.	15		
CHINA .... "	29		
CEYLON ......May	16		

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, *7th July*, 10-40 A.M.

Steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Calcutta.

LOCAL.

THE usual salute will be fired this morning at quarter to nine o'clock from the saluting battery, on the departure of the Hon'ble W. E. Frere, to Dapooree.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 7th July 1863.

BROACH.—Occasional showers ; N.E. light.

BULSAR.—Cloudy.

KURRACHEE.—Fair wind S.W.

SURAT.—Cloudy and sultry.

At 9 hours of the 7th July 1863.

CANNANORE.—Rainy.

GALLE.—Squally with heavy rain S. W. Ther. 79.

GOA.—Rainy ; W. N. W. light.

KOLAPORE.—Rainy ; S. W. light.

MADRAS.—Fine S. W. Ther. 83. Bar. 29.

PAUMBEN.—Fine ; S. W. strong. Ther. 85.

AN APPLICATION.—On Monday last, one Babajee Puttaray, late a Jemadar in the Nuggur Police force, appeared before His Worship, the Senior Magistrate of Police, and stated that sometime ago he arrested certain persons at Nuggur on a charge of theft ; and that these persons being the friends of the chief native Police officers, the latter tried to exculpate them from the charge, and as the applicant did not act in the manner they desired him to do, the native officers amongst whom were the Shirestadar, Fouzdar and other members of the Police force trumped up false charges against him, and by their machinations he was thrown out of his employment. The Jemadar further stated that these native officers caused the death of his nephew named Gungaram Sudasew, a Sowar in the Nuggur mounted Police. He had several times applied to the authorities at Nuggur to get the parties concerned in the murder of his nephew brought to justice, but to no effect. Under the foregoing circumstances the applicant asked His Worship to redress his grievances.

His Worship told the petitioner that he had no jurisdiction to interfere in the matter. His Worship told the Jemadar, however, to prepare a statement of his case in the form of a petition, which he would forward to the proper authorities.

THE following is a list of additional passengers, proceeding by the mail steamer *Jeddo*, this day.

For Marseilles.—Mr. J. Browne ; Mr. E. Williams ; Mr. E. Edmonds and Captain Miller.

For Southampton.—Captain J. J. Jenkins ; Lieutenant N. D. Robertson ; Captain R. Wood ; Mr. James Turner.

2nd Class.—Mr. C. Calder ; Mr. J. Hay ; Mr. Clark ; Captain Lamble ; Mr. A. Stewart ; Mr. C. W. Davenport ; Mr. J. Faren ; Mr. G. Main and Mr. G. Williams.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—8TH JULY, 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—A Hindoo by name Kassia Sutwa, was brought up, charged with stealing two brass and two copper pots, of the value of four rupees and twelve annas, the property of one Namagen Chundrojee. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, that on Tuesday last at about eleven o'clock A.M., he saw the pots safe in the room, and went to sleep. He awoke an hour afterwards and missed them. Prisoner lived near his house and he asked him what became of his pots. Prisoner denied having taken them, whereupon prosecutor called a policeman, in whose presence prisoner said that he had deposited the pots with a hack buggy driver named Janoo Raghoo. It appeared from the evidence of the hack buggy driver that the prisoner came to him on Tuesday last and requested him to keep the pots for a short time which he did.

His Worship said that this was a very fair case the evidence on behalf of the prosecution was so clear that there remained no doubt that the prisoner did commit the theft, under these circumstances he was sentenced to be imprisoned for one calender month in the House of Correction with hard labour.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

STEALING A BOTTLE OF WINE.—Castano De Souza and Hubeeb Mahomed were respectively placed at the bar, charged with stealing a bottle of Madeira wine of the value of two rupees, the property of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Henry Swanston stated,—He was a store-keeper on board the steamer *Orissa*. The prisoners were employed on board that ship. On Tuesday last at four o'clock P.M., when he was on deck, the prisoner No. 2 came to him, and said that he wanted some curry stuff. He told the prisoner No. 1, who was near him, to take down the prisoner No. 2 in his stores, and give him the curry stuff he wanted. Presently witness saw the second prisoner coming up from the store room with a gunny bag in his hand, whereupon the witness asked him what he had got in the gunny bag. Prisoner gave no answer. Prosecutor took it from his hand, and found in it the bottle of Madeira wine. Immediately he went down to his stores and found that the bottle was missing ; prisoner No. 1 was then in the stores. Witness saw the prisoner No. 2 coming up the hatchway from the stores, with the gunny bag in his hand. He took the prisoners before the chief officer, and by his directions they were made over to the police.

The first prisoner urged in his defence that he did not give the bottle to the second prisoner. While he was engaged taking the curry stuff from the bag, the second prisoner went up out of the store room. The second prisoner in his defence said, that the first prisoner gave him the bottle and told him to take it up. He said that it had been given to him by his master, the prosecutor.

As there was no charge made out against the first prisoner, His Worship acquitted him. The second prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour in the Common Gaol.

ASSAULT.—Peerajee Numoo, Papdoo Balloo, Muktum Ally and Luxamon Yenkutty, were brought up, charged with assaulting Mr. Edward Leadbitter, an Engineer on Tuesday last. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Leadbitter who was an Engineer, and who kept a shop in Upper Duncan Road that, the prisoners were employed by him as coolees. They left his work on Monday last, and prevented other coolees coming to his work. On the evening of Tuesday last, at about six o'clock, prosecutor was on the road opposite to Messrs. Treacher's shop. He was going to change a note for twenty rupees to pay the coolees he had engaged in the place of the defendants. When in the middle of the road the prisoners came up to him and demanded their pay. Three day's pay were due to them. They laid hold of him by each arm and on each side of his collar, and said they would not let him go until they should be paid. Prosecutor said that he would not pay them then as they were monthly servants. He took them afterwards to Constable Reid, who detained them in custody.

Mr. Reid, the Constable, corroborated the above statement of the prosecutor.

The first defendant urged that they went to plaintiff's workshop to receive their wages, that he threatened them and rushed at them to strike them, and that he (prosecutor) took them on the road and assaulted them.

The Magistrate convicted the defendants, and sentenced them to pay a fine of eight annas each.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Thursday, 9*th July* 1863.

(BUSINESS FOR DISPOSAL BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

307. Ardaseer Limjee *vs.* Sorabjee Pestonjee and others.

308. Madowjee Dhurrumsey and others *vs.* Dossa Kirpall and others.

309. Jemsetjee Cursetjee and others *vs.* Sheriffkhan Canjee.

310. William Walker and others *vs.* Henry Towers.

312. Arut Kirpall *vs.* Cooverjee Cullianjee.

313. Ragoonathjee Moorarjee *vs.* Cullianjee Mudonjee.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

27. Madowjee Damjee *vs.* Abba Thara (part heard.)

35. Moorarjee Cursondass *vs.* Witthuldass Goverdhundass and another.

95. Hajee Abdoola Gufur bin Mahomed Husson Dawood *vs.* Abdoola Rahim *alias* Bala Miya Mahomed Hussain Dawoodjee (part heard).

120. Nenbai widow *vs.* Ramjee Jetha.

121. Jumnabai widow *vs.* Bhunsallee Chuttoorbhooj Sunkerdass.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 8th July 1863.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Third Day, Wednesday, 8th July 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the beach precisely at ten A.M., the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. DAVID PHILLIPS,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. G. Brooks ; R. Whichelo ; J. Campbell ; F. Pitford ; G. T. Portlock ; C. Cook ; J. Vitters ; M. A. De Carvalho ; Dadabhoy Cowasjee ; Cursetjee Maneckjee ; and Sookdeo Aditram.

THEFT.—Charles Sullivan, No. 19 of the calendar, was arraigned at the bar on a charge of theft. Prisoner in pleading guilty asked for mercy. His Lordship said that he (the prisoner) did not deserve mercy, in consequence of his ungrateful conduct. The prosecutor had taken compassion upon him and had employed him in his service, and the prisoner returned the kindness by committing this theft. His Lordship, therefore, sentenced the prisoner to undergo rigorous imprisonment for twelve months.

DITTO.—Damodher Ramdass, No. 33 of the calendar, also pleaded guilty to a charge of theft in a dwelling-house. He was sentenced to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT IN A WAREHOUSE.—Toolsia Topun, No. 13 of the calendar, was arraigned on an indictment for theft in a building used for the custody of property. He pleaded not guilty. It appeared from the evidence that that on the evening of the 12th April last, two heaps of cotton dokras severally belonging to two native merchants Bomonjee Cursetjee and Vurdman Poonsey, were seen lying safe in the godowns of the Colaba Press Company's building, in order to be pressed into bales, and the packing of the dokras bore the marks of their respective owners B. C. and V. P. The following morning two dokras from one heap and four from the other were missing, whereupon the muccadums of the owners of the cotton made an enquiry, and six dokras were found lying at a short distance from the godowns. It appeared that prisoner at this time had called two coolies to remove these dokras to another place, but before he could remove them, he was stopped by the muccadums, and the police were called. On the arrival of the police the bales were examined, and on being ripped open, it was discovered that the covers had been turned inside out so as to conceal the marks. The prisoner on being questioned admitted to Mr Constable Bailey to having removed the bales the previous night and to having turned the covers, and he was thereupon taken into custody. Prisoner in his defence denied the charge.

The Jury, after retiring for about half an hour, returned with a verdict of guilty of attempt to commit theft.

His Lordship, in sentencing the prisoner, said he did not know what the Jury's reasons were for finding such a verdict, but if the prisoner was guilty at all, he was guilty, according to the law of England, of theft. His Lordship then sentenced the prisoner to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

THEFT.—Henry Correll, a German, aged about 27 years, was charged with theft. Prisoner, in pleading guilty, urged that he had been enticed by another person to commit the theft. His Lordship said that for a man of his age and experience such an excuse was a very bad one. Prisoner had robbed his friend in whose house he had lived, and His Lordship sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

DITTO.—Abdool Hoosein, No. 25 of the calendar, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. JOHN JAMES TURNBULL,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. R. C. Stovin ; F. Cooper ; A. King ; J. G. Tindal ; C. A. Beyts ; F. H. Joliff ; C. Bury ; A. Cabral ; Framjee Byramjee ; Atmaram Balcrustnajee and Pandurang Ganoba.

THEFT.—George Cornelis Curran, No. 29 of the calendar, an Engineer's apprentice in the Bombay, Marine, was placed at the bar on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain and some money, the property of Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, an Engineer in the same service. Prisoner pleaded not guilty. It appeared that one morning in the month of May last, prosecutor went on board the steamer *Indore* to make repairs. He took with him in his waist coat pocket a gold watch and chain and some money. He took off his waist coat and after folding it up, he placed it between two pillows in the berth of the Engineer. On leaving off work at four o'clock in the afternoon, he went to the cabin to put on his clothes, and on taking up his waist coat he found the contents of the pocket missing. Information was given to the police, and prisoner was arrested upon suspicion by Constable Ross. Prosecutor on being confronted with the prisoner, admonished the latter in presence of the Constable to speak the truth and told him it would be better for him if he did so. Prisoner thereupon confessed to having committed the theft and spent the money with a courtesan named Sophia Back. (His Lordship declined to receive as evidence the confession made by the prisoner under such circumstances.) Prisoner in defence denied the charge. His Lordship, in summing up the evidence, told the Jury to discard from their consideration the alleged confession as not being legally receivable in evidence. The Jury immediately returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

THEFT.—Bhana Gopall, No. 16 of the calendar pleaded not guilty to an indictment for stealing gold ornaments of the value of about Rs. 2,000, the property of a merchant named Sorabjee Pallanjee Meherjee. It appeared that the prosecutor saw the jewels safe in a box in his bedroom on the 20th January last. On the 4th February when he had occasion to open the box, he found the lock had been tampered with, and the ornaments were missing therefrom. Suspicion was immediately roused against the prisoner who was a groom in the service of the prosecutor, and who, in the meantime, had left the service without leave and disappeared from Bombay. A warrant was obtained, and the prisoner was apprehended at Nowsari. He was brought back, and the jewels were traced in the possession of two grooms, who stated that they had been kept with them for safe custody by the prisoner when he went to his native country. These men produced the jewels from underneath the stall of the stable where they had been buried, and the prosecutor identified them as his property.

The Jury retired into the room and returned after about ten minutes with a verdict of guilty.

Prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

THEFTS IN DWELLING HOUSE.—Aodee, No. 22 of the calendar, woman, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft in a dwelling-house, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Balloo Dhunajee, No. 37 of the calendar, also pleaded guilty to a similar charge and was sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment.

DITTO.—Hussun Abdool Rahim, No. 34 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to a charge of theft. It appered that the prosecutor was a dealer in cotton piece goods and had a warehouse in Memonwadda containing a large quantity of these goods. One afternoon in June last prisoner was seen endeavouring to take out pieces of T. cloth from a barred window of the warehouse by means of a hook attached to a rod. Information was given to the prosecutor Essa Hajee and prisoner's house was searched and a few pieces of T. cloth were found there.

The jury retired for a few minutes and returned into Court at twenty minutes to seven o'clock with a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner is to be kept in custody till the Grand Jury is discharged.

The Court adjourned at 6-45 P.M.

POONA.

HIS Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K. C. B., accompanied by the Hon'ble J. D. Inverarity, Esq., William Hart, Esq., Baron de H. Larpent, and J. R. Arthur, Esq., visited all the Poona Courts, on Friday last, including the Sungum and Small Cause Courts. We understand that it was the object of His Excellency's visit to the buildings of these courts, to select and appoint rooms for the accommodation of the Revenue Survey Office, the Inam Commissioners' Office, the Small Cause Court Office, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police Office. Afterwards His Excellency paid a visit to the City Jail.—*Observer, July* 7.

BENGAL.

MR. R. B. Mackay, of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., has been elected to serve on the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, *vice* Mr Schiller, who resigns that office in consequence of his intended departure for England.—*Englishman, June* 27.

WE have reason to believe that changes are hanging over the management of the East Indian Railway Company. Mr. George Noble Taylor, a Madras Civilian, who gained some credit for his reports as Inam Commissioner, is now in Calcutta engaged in a special enquiry into the present system of administration ; and it is in contemplation that for the future all the office business of the Railway shall be transacted at Howrah.—*Id.*

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POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(From the Home News, June 10.)

Telegrams throughout the past week announced the very critical condition in which the King of the Belgians is considered to be by his surgeons. His death was currently rumoured several days ago, but the report happily proved to be unfounded. An English surgeon of the highest eminence, Mr. H. Thompson, of University College Hospital, is in attendance on his majesty, and speculations are rife as to the necessity of the king being placed under chloroform and undergoing a very severe surgical operation. Much anxiety exists in the highest circles for the recovery of the august and esteemed patient. The absence of the Belgian ambassador from the ball at the Guildhall on the night of the 8th June, was naturally supposed to have arisen from the condition of his majesty.

We alluded recently to the proposition for an armistice between Russia and Poland which had emanated from this country, and we pointed out the grounds upon which it would prove unsatisfactory to the Polish national government. About the same time Austria, feeling the necessity of some sort of diplomatic action, made a proposal to Russia, and since then M. Drouyn de Lhuys has endeavoured, out of the combined efforts of England and Austria, to pave the way to a satisfactory solution of the Polish difficulty. The Austrian proposal contained the following six points:—1st That Russia should grant an amnesty to Poland. 2nd, That a Provincial Diet should be accorded. 3rd, That the Polish language should be employed in the administration and the schools. 4th, That a larger number of Poles should be employed in the administration. 5th, Liberty of conscience in matters of religion. 6th, A regular law for military conscription. Upon this the French minister proposed that the armistice suggested by England should be agreed to as the first step to a conference upon the basis of the Austrian propositions. It would seem that Austria has, after some hesitation, consented to this; but, unfortunately for the peace of Europe and the credit of diplomacy, the united exertions of the three Powers will prove utterly unavailing by these means to accomplish the object they so much desire. If it was unlikely that the Polish government could accept an armistice, it is still more impossible that they should do so in view of the results at which a conference based upon the above proposals would arrive. In the first place, it would be impossible for the national government to accept for the kingdom benefits from which the provinces would be excluded. Again, what are to be the functions of the Provincial Diet? What guarantee is it to have that its laws will be enforced or its privileges respected? And what is to be the extent of its authority? At present nearly all the smaller officials in Poland are Poles. Is the fourth stipulation to include the only really important functionaries—the Viceroy and Governor of Warsaw? It is useless, however, to enter here into the details of the objections which the Polish national government will find to this scheme, as they will certainly not agree to an armistice under these conditions.

Immediately after the division in the House of Commons on Mr. Somes's bill, a meeting of its supporters was held in the National Club, Whitehall—B. Horsfall, Esq., M.P. for Liverpool, in the chair—when it was resolved, "to form a central association, with branches in all parts of the kingdom, for the more systematic advocacy and prosecution of that measure."

An influential meeting of noblemen and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Greeks has been held in London, for the purpose of establishing a philhellenic committee, having for its primary object the enlightenment of the English people as to the wishes and aspirations of the Greeks, and to aid in giving a moral support to all enterprises calculated to develop the material and moral resources of that country. Mr. A. B. Cochrane, M.P., occupied the chair, and addresses were delivered by Mr. Stephanos Xenos, Mr. Maguire, M.P., Admiral Burney, and Mr. Lambert. A committee was appointed to forward the objects of the meeting.

Official correspondence between the Foreign-office and the British ambassador at Constantinople, and Messrs. Newall and Co., relative to the Dardanelles and Alexandria telegraph, was presented to Parliament on the 4th June. It includes despatches from Earl Russell and Sir H. Bulwer, with numerous inclosures, and letters from Messrs. Newall and Co. to Earl Russell. In his first despatch to Sir H. Bulwer, dated June 30, 1859, Earl Russell intimates the dissatisfaction of her Majesty's Government with the reasons given by the Porte for continuing to refuse the firman for landing the projected line of telegraph from Ragusa to Alexandria; stating likewise the intention of the Government to use every means in their power to prevent the communication between Europe and the East becoming the monopoly of any single line. Sir H. Bulwer, under date of Oct. 19, 1859, announces that the obnoxious clause in the telegraphic concession to Messrs. Newall and Co. had been expunged. Messrs. Newall and Co., in a letter to Fuad Pacha, protested strongly against the decision of the Porte with regard to the concession previously made, stating that they had incurred enormous expenses and losses, and were ready to complete the enterprise provided the Porte confined to them the exclusive privilege; if otherwise, they would hold the Porte responsible for all expenses incurred, as well as for compensation. A claim was subsequently made for damages upon the Porte by Messrs. Newall and Co., but Earl Russell intimated to M. Musurus that her Majesty's Government could lend no support to the claim, nor could they admit that Messrs. Newall had any claim upon the government on account of the withdrawal of the clause referred to. A correspondence between Messrs. Newall and Co. and Earl Russell followed, relative to an application made by them to the British ambassador at Constantinople, to obtain a mixed commission to inquire into their claim. Earl Russell, writing, May 4, 1861, to Sir H. Bulwer, expresses his approval of the refusal of the British ambassador at Constantinople to apply to the Ottoman government and declines under the circumstances to interfere in the matter. Messrs. Newall and Co. in their reply, dated May 24, 1861, say:—"Considering ourselves aggrieved by your lordship, acting in your character of one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State on behalf of her Majesty, we have the honour to inform you respectfully that we are determined to proceed for compensation under the Petitions of Right Act, 1860, by way of petition to her Majesty."

Though the Northern States of America have taken from us £5,000,000 worth of goods more than in the former twelvemonth, America has sent us less in return by 21 millions and a half. Perhaps the most remarkable disturbance in the course of trade which is recorded by the annual report on the statistics of the British empire is the sudden rise in the apparent consumption of tea from 96,000,000lb. to 114,000,000lb., before the duties were reduced, throwing a very severe strain on the overworked officials of the "Tea-office." Strange to say, this activity in the tea trade is attributed, like so many other irregularities of 1862, to the influence of the American war. A great deal of this tea is not drunk in England, but conveyed in our ships to America, to be safe from the Confederate cruisers.

The trade of Liverpool compares unfavourably with London during the past year, and shows an absolute falling off, chiefly in the consumption of tobacco, spirits, wine, tea, and coffee. Fifteen out of the 19 ports of Ireland are in a state of depression, and, what is less intelligible, Belfast, the centre of the linen trade, is the one most seriously affected.

A public meeting was lately held at the Council-hall Sheffield, with the view of expressing condolence with the bereaved widow of the late Lieutenant-General Thomas Jefferson Jackson, "Stonewall" Jackson, and the great loss thereby sustained by the army of the Confederate States of America.

TABLE TALK.

(From the Home News, June 10.)

Mr. Wood's bust of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is exactly the size of life, and he has been most careful to preserve the precise measurements of the original. We have thus for the first time a plastic portrait of the princess which is as faithful to the fair original as the best of Mayall's *cartes de visite*, unquestionably the best extant likeness of her. Mr. Wood would have been without any excuse for deviating from his model, for the princess's features approach very closely to the most refined ideal type. The space between the nose and upper lip is rather larger than is allowed to the Hellenic ideal, and the nose has a slight curvature. But the jaw, cheek, and chin are such as Flaxman might have modelled in one of his happiest conceptions. The forehead has a loftiness and squareness about it which are seldom found in the Greek, and it is in this part of the face that we find the indications of capacity and decision of character which temper the sweetness and gentleness of its prevailing expression. Mr. Wood has bound the hair of his bust with the Greek fillet, and encased the knot behind in the Greek net. He has thrown the clasped Greek robe over one shoulder, adapting for this purpose the drapery of one of the Lycian marbles. The character of the head naturally suggests this treatment. The bust will be executed for the Lord Mayor as a gift to the corporation.

About 180,000 depositors opened accounts in the Post-office Saving Banks of the United Kingdom in the year 1862. At the end of the year there were 1933 of these banks in England and Wales, 300 in Ireland, and 299 in Scotland. Up to that date £2,114,917 had been deposited in them, and it has since increased, with interest, to £2,952,296. 332 more banks have been opened this year. After deducting withdrawals there remained £1,698,302 due to depositors at the close of last year. The expenses of establishment and management up to that date from the commencement on the 16th of September, 1861, amounted to £20,591. The amount of each deposit is less than in the old savings-banks, showing that the post-office banks obtain a larger proportion of small depositors than the old banks.

An eye-witness, from Morris Island, of the attack on Charleston, gives an account of the excitement occasioned in Battery Wagner by a curious cause, as soon as the forts and batteries in the outer harbour became fully engaged. "The echo of each discharge," he says, "returning from the high sand hills upon the extreme southern end of the island, bore a most striking resemblance to discharges of musketry, apparently popping off for a time as though skirmishers were becoming engaged, and then as the reports of Fort Sumter's broadsides were borne back to our ears, sounding like the roll of platoon firing. In a minute every gun on the land face was manned, their detachments having been quietly watching the progress of events in the harbour. Lieutenant-Colonel Dargan, who had stationed himself in Battery Wagner, as a central point from which to use his regiment, sprang to the saddle, and, rushing across the parade of the fort, was speedily flying to the apparent scene of conflict. He soon discovered the cause of the sound, and returned to his position. So perfect was this deception that it was only by counting the reports and then listening to the echo in answer thereto, that I could convince myself that it was not musketry."

No less than 200 persons have left Cardiff en route for the Salt Lake. All these were believers in the Mormon imposture, and they are taken out to their adopted El Dorado under the protection and guidance of several of the so-called "Elders," the funds for the purpose being provided by the Church. Another batch is to leave in two or three months from the South Wales district It is believed that since the first appearance of the Latter-day Saints no less than 10,000 persons have been induced to leave Wales for the Salt Lake. It has transpired however, that a great number, after receiving a free passage to New York, altered their minds, and quietly settled down in the States.

The directors of the Garden of Acclimatisation in the Bois de Boulogne, have addmitted camels among the animals to which they have directed their attention. Two of these animals are to be seen there at this moment, of the species called *Camelus Bactrianus*. There are two species of camels, one of which—that to be seen in the Bois de Boulogne—is found in Central Asia, between the lake of Aral; Siberia, Thibet, and China. The second species, or Arabian camel, is a native of Arabia, Northern Africa, and Senegal. Camels are able to endure both the heat of the Torrid Zone and the cold of Siberia. Recently some proprietors of salt works in the South of France have replaced their mules by camels in carrying salt and other heavy burdens, with great advantage.

The *Parthenon* contains an announcement that "the present number will be the last; the support which has hitherto been afforded to the publication not being sufficient to warrant its continuance." The 'Literary Gazette,' of which the 'Parthenon' was the representative under another name, thus finally comes to an end. After a brief existence also the 'Literary Budget, has shared the fate of many more ambitious financial schemes.

A Pennsylvanian girl, who has been serving as a soldier in the army of the West for ten months, says she has discovered a great many females among the soldiers, one of whom is now a lieutenant. She has assisted in burying three female soldiers at different times.

The long-silent Guild of Literature is beginning to awake from its slumber of years. A select committee it seems has been sitting for some time with a view to consider plans for remodelling that institution, and they have come to the conclusion that making life assurance a qualification of membership is altogether a mistake, and must be abandoned, and that the attempt to establish a sick fund has been a failure, and must be abandoned also. Under these circumstances, they propose to fall back upon what was really the original notion of the Guild, the erection of dwelling-houses for poor literary men, with such annuities as the income of the institution may enable the council to bestow. For this purpose Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has made a present to the Guild of two acres of land, and three free dwelling-houses are about to be built upon it, at a cost of £1,500. The Guild has thus, after a long waste of time, come down to the only object of a practical character contained in its programme; but whether the subscriptions will be sufficient to enable its managers to carry it out may be doubted, unless the sphere of action be very considerably enlarged.

At a recent general meeting of Royal Academicians, Mr. Witherington accepted the rank of honorary retired academician; following the examples of Messrs. Baily and Cockerell, who, after lives of usefulness and service to the arts, leave the places they have held so long for younger men to fill. These three gentlemen have resolved not to stand in the way of the advancement of other men.

The Oxford local examinations have been going on in various towns and cities throughout the country. There is an increase in the number of candidates, the total being 1071, of whom it was expected more than 1030 would actually present themselves.

Dr. Pusey, says the 'Spectator,' has found another opportunity for gratifying his rabid theological tastes. It is understood that among the names suggested by the Prince of Wales for the honorary degree of D. C. L. at the coming commemoration was that of Professor Kingsley. This name has, however, been withdrawn, on account of the determined opposition offered in the hebdomadal board by Dr. Pusey, Dr. Mansel, and others of the bigoted section. Their ground for opposition was, it is said, the heretical and immoral character of Mr. Kingsley's works, moreespecially of "Hypatia," a work which though it necessarily describes the external aspect of a slowly-rotting society, is in tone and object the highest of all Mr. Kingsley's writings. Did the hebdomadal board make their selections as members of the Council of the *Index*?"

One of the crew of a pilot boat has espied the queerest-looking creature off Cadland beacon his eyes ever beheld, and for a moment was quite staggered by its strange appearance. On calling the attention of his mates to the object of his surprise, a variety of opinions were entertained as to what on earth it could be. At first they thought it was a porpoise, but that could not be, as the creature's head always kept above water! Could it be a unicorn? No, certainly not, for it had two horns. Well, it must be a sea bull. No, said one of the number, for if it were a bull of any kind its head would not be turned this way, for certainly it would be bound for Cow(e)s! However, whether it belonged to the land or the sea, its capture was determined upon, and speedily accomplished, when all surmises were ended by the discovery that the prize was a fine ox, and it subsequently proved that, with about 50 others, it had been shipped at Southampton for the island, and by some means had escaped overboard. A line having been passed over its horns, it was towed up, and safely landed, none the worse for its swim of several miles.

Pensions on the Civil List have been granted to the following persons:—Mr. Joshua Alder, Newcastle, £70 in consideration of his labours as a naturalist, especially in the department of marine zoology, and of his being suddenly reduced to poverty by circumstances over which he had no control. Mrs. Atkinson, £100, in consideration of her husband's contributions to geographical science, the fruits of six years' explorations in Eastern Siberia and Mongolia—during which she accompanied him, and aided in preserving a record of his researches—and of his having expended all his means in these efforts, leaving his widow totally unprovided for. Mr. George Bartlett, £100, in appreciation of his pursuit of the natural and physical sciences during 36 years, resulting in the establishment of the "Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society," and the publication of many works, but also in a total prostration of mind and body now that he is old. Miss Frances Browne, £100, on account of her works in prose and poetry, composed in spite of blindness existing from birth. Mr. S. W. Fullom, £70, in consideration of a long career as author and journalist, and of the merits of some of his works. Mrs. Hughes, £100, in consideration of her husband's labours in the cause of education during a long service as master of the Greenwich Hospital Schools, and of the straitened circumstances in which she is left. Mr. Lane, £100, in testimony of the value of his Arabic dictionary, the product of 20 years' labour, 10 of which were passed in Egypt for the better accomplishment of the task. Dr. Robert Latham, £100, in appreciation of his eminence in the studies of grammar, philology, and ethnology, and of his contributions to the knowledge of the same. Sir Thomas Maclear, £100, in consideration of his services as Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Gerald Massey, £70, in appreciation of his services as a lyric poet, sprung from the people. Mrs. O'Donovan, £50, in consideration of the late Dr. O'Donovan's valuable contributions to Irish literature and archæology. Mr. Cyrus Redding, £70, in consideration of his labours in the field of political and other literature, extending over more than half a century. Mrs. Elizabeth Strutt, £70, in consideration of her straitened circumstances at a great age, and after 58 years of contributions to literature. Dr. Tregelles, £100, on account of his valuable labours on subjects connected with Biblical criticism, and of similar works still in hand.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City, Tuesday, June 9.

The demand for money, both in the general market and at the Bank of England, has continued active since our last, and no business of importance appears to have been done below 4 per cent. A somewhat uncertain feeling continues to prevail with reference to the future course of the market, many persons being of opinion that, in the event of the demand upon the Bank continuing as active as it has lately been, the rate of discount will be raised. The following are the current quotations for paper of various dates:—

30 to 60 days	4 per cent.
3 months	4 per cent.
4 months	4¼ ½ per cent.
6 months—Bank bills	4½ ¾ per cent.
— Trade ditto	5 per cent.

The steamer Ripon left Southampton on the 4th of June with £277,307 in specie for the East, of which £2927 is gold and the rest silver. With the exception of £38,177 for Madras and Singapore, the whole is for China.

The Stock Markets remain very flat as regards English securities, but some animation has been shown in Foreign securities, of which Greek Bonds have chiefly partaken. The Confederate Loan scrip has been in more demand. Closing prices will be given in our "Latest City Intelligence."

Advices have been received of the arrival at Suez of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, with the mails from Calcutta, China, and Australia. The letters are expected on the 12th June. Private telegrams by this opportunity quote the Shanghai exchange at 6s. 7¼d., being about the same as that received by the previous English packet. There is consequently no confirmation of the important advance reported in telegrams which came to hand two days ago, on the arrival of the French mail steamer at Alexandria. The Hong Kong exchange comes quoted now 4s. 11¼d., confirming a movement of ¼d. in favour of England.

In consequence of the great demand for Mexican dollars for China, and of the limited supply, the rate has risen to a point much higher than has ever been known. Those by the Teutonia, from New York, were sold for shipment by the China mail just despatched at 67¼d., and those brought by the West India packet (about £40,000 to £50,000, which will only be ready for the steamer of the 20th June), have realised 67¼d. per ounce.

Tenders will be received by the Agents General for Crown Colonies, until 1 p.m. on Tuesday, the 16th June, for Mauritius Government Six per Cent. Debentures, to the extent of £400,000. This loan forms the second instalment of a total of £1,000,000 authorised by the colonial legislature. Of the present loan one-half is to be redeemable in 10 and the other half in 15 years. Interest will commence from the 1st July. Both interest and principal will be payable either in London or the Mauritius, at the option of the allottee.

Biddings for £400,000 (instead of £600,000, as has been customary at this period of the month) in bills on India took place on the afternoon of the 3rd June, at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were—to Calcutta, £220,000; to Bombay, £160,000; and to Madras, £20,000. The declared minimum price was as before, 1s. 11⅜d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11⅞d. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits reached nearly £2,000,000. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11⅜d. will receive about 29 per cent., on Bombay at 2s. about 34 per cent., on Madras at 1s. 11⅞d. about 36 per cent., and all above these prices in full.

The East Indian Railway Company have put forth a prospectus for the construction, without a Government guarantee, of an auxiliary loop line of 120 miles between their stations at Barakur and Luckieserai. The main object is to develope a coal district, whence it has become essential for the company to obtain supplies and at the same time to open an additional channel for the main traffic to the upper part of the Ganges, which will obviate the future necessity of doubling the existing line. As the proposed loop will run along the base of the angle formed by the present railway between Burdwan and Luckieserai it will shorten by 60 miles the distance to Luckieserai and all stations beyond it. The capital of the Auxiliary Company will be £1,200,000, in shapes of £20, and the undertaking will technically be entirely distinct from the East Indian Company, although it is contemplated that the capital should be subscribed rateably by the East Indian proprietors, and that the whole system should thus be worked for one body. A good revenue is expected to be obtained from the coalfields, and certain concessions and subventions, which have hitherto been accorded to encourage companies willing to undertake railways in India without a guarantee, will be applied for, and are expected in regular course to be obtained.

A circular, of which the following is an extract, has been issued to the shareholders of the East Indian Railway Company, with reference to the formation of this auxiliary railway company. Replies are to be returned by the shareholders by June 13:—

It will be in your remembrance that, at the annual general meeting of the East Indian Railway Company, held on the 29th April, the attention of the shareholders was drawn by the chairman to the advantageous use which had been made of the large coal deposits in the neighbourhood of Kurhurballee and the probable future value of this coal to that company, as forming the source of the main supply of suitable fuel for locomotive purposes to all parts of the line westward of Monghyr, provided means were afforded of cheap and convenient access to the mines. Since that time the Secretary of State for India has formally declined to entertain a suggestion of the directors of this company that the coal should be worked by it for its own use, and that guaranteed capital should be applied to the construction of a line leading to the coal fields. The constitution of the East Indian Railway Company will not admit of this line being made, and coal worked by that company independently of its general arrangements under its contract with the Government of India. Under these circumstances, the East Indian Auxiliary Railway Company has been formed, with the full approval of this board, for the purpose mentioned in the enclosed prospectus. The Board are of opinion that it is the interest of the East Indian Railway Company that the undertaking referred to should be conducted by an agency in friendly co-operation with it; and an opportunity will be given to every shareholder in the East Indian Railway Company to take a share in the new undertaking corresponding relatively with his interest in that company.

A meeting was held at the London Tavern on the 5th June, at which Sir James Duke presided, to promote a movement suggested by Captain Henry Toynbee, for establishing a Home for the wives and families of absent seamen, and the formation of a fund to which every sailor may subscribe for his support in old age, and for assisting his widow and orphans in case of death. At Calcutta the subject, which is of vital interest to the commerce of the empire, has already attracted earnest attention, and it was at the instance of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who had addressed the Lord Mayor with regard to it, that the late meeting was held.

It is proposed to ask the sanction of the shareholders of the Punjab Railway to raise £500,000 by debentures bearing 4½ per cent. interest. An extraordinary general meeting has been called for this purpose for the 19th June.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Scinde Railway proprietors is to be held on the 19th June for the purpose of raising £350,000 by the issue of shares bearing 5 per cent. interest, which will be divided *pro rata* among the existing shareholders, and £150,000 by debentures bearing 4½ per cent. interest.

The second call of £1, making £3 paid, is to be paid on the shares of the Bombay Gas Company by the 29th June.

A general meeting of the Natal Land and Colonization Company (Limited) is called for the 18th June, when a dividend is to be declared.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank of London is convened for the 8th of July.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the London Chartered Bank of Australia the directors' report was adopted. It recommended a dividend for the half-year of four per cent.

Creditors of the India Freehold Land, Colonisation, Trust, and Agency Association (Limited) are required to send the particulars of their claims to the solicitors for the liquidators by the 26th June.

A call of £2 10s., making £7 10s. paid, is to be paid on the E capital of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company by June 30.

It is said that the following will probably comprise the leading features of the financial operation in connection with Venezuela, which is about to be brought forward under influential auspices in the London market. The amount of the proposed loan is £1,000,000 of stock, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and to be offered at about 60. The security proposed consists of the export duties recently decreed, and which are said to be likely to produce about £130,000 per annum. £40,000 is to be set apart every year for the sinking fund of the loan, and the bonds drawn are to be paid off at 100. Part of the money is destined for the formation of a bank, and is to be invested in Consols as a basis for the bank-notes to be issued. Nothing has yet publicly transpired with regard to the view taken of the transaction by General Falcon and the Federal party, who appear to be coming into possession of power in Venezuela.

The prospectus of the London and Hamburg Exchange Bank (Limited) is issued. This company proposes to take up new ground, by establishing increased banking facilities between London and the important port of Hamburg. The head office of the proposed bank is to be in London. The capital is £1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of £100 each, of which one-half are to form the issue.

The following correspondence on the affairs of the Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has appeared in the 'Daily News':—

Sir,—Permit me through your columns to call attention to the above company. Apparently the great bulk of the capital is gone. The directors, managing directors, and agents are at loggerheads, and a call of 38s. per share has been made upon the optional or C shares. These shares were issued on the express contract that they were not to be called up unless the operations of the company were successful. The operations of the company have hitherto been a series of blunders and failures. Before this call is paid the directors must be required to state at a public meeting the actual condition of the company. The call is made payable on the 17th June and the shareholders must before then hold a meeting, as the directors do not intend to hold one till about "the middle of June," which probably means the 20th, when, if the call is not paid, all defaulters will be excluded. The circulars which the shareholders are receiving almost daily are so antagonistic and insidious, that a full and clear explanation must be given before the proprietors can look upon the company as aught but a wreck.

By the last advices the Sutlej and her boats had got their backs broken, and unless a new company can be formed to work the remaining plant, what remains of the original capital of £400,000 will, I fear, be frittered away.—I am, &c.,

T. G. Taylor.

10, King's Arms-yard, London, May 29.

Sir,—The communication from Mr. Taylor relating to the above company dated May 29, and inserted in your columns on the 4th instant, is incorrect in more than one particular, and I shall feel obliged by your giving publicity to this statement at your earliest convenience.

1. It is not true that "the directors, managing directors, and agents are at loggerheads." The directors are in entire unison with the agents of the company: there is but one managing director, and the directors it is well known are "at loggerheads" with him only.

2. It is not true that "the C shares were issued on the express contract that they were not to be called up unless the operations of the company were successful." These shares were issued on the condition that they were not to be called upon until the A and B. shares had been fully paid up. The A and B shares having been fully paid up nearly two years ago, a call has now been made upon the C shares.—I am &c.,

David Dunn, Secretary.

Office, Oriental Inland Steam Company, 9, Billiter-street, June 6.

Advices from St. Petersburg announce a large failure in the flax trade, the house being that of Messrs. John Dye and Co. The disaster is believed to have been occasioned in some degree, if not entirely by a departure from the regular business of the firm, and a lock-up of capital in iron-works. Their obligations, of which, it is stated, at least £40,000 will fall in London, are put at £140,000.

In the Bankruptcy Court yesterday there were some interesting proceedings (noticed in detail in another column) upon the occasion of an application by the notorious Colonel Waugh, of the London and Eastern Bank, praying to be allowed to surrender under adjudication made against him on the 13th April, 1857. The court reserved its opinion until Wednesday, June 10.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of WORTHINGTON'S BEER, bottled in England, imported per Ship *Shard* at Rs. 5 per dozen. Sample bottle, Annas 8 for Cash. To be had at the shop of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of George S. King & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais, at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.
Also, Westley Richard's new Breech-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers' celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—
Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.

5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT, AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennent's, and Barclay Perkins' Stout, Bass's Beer by Saunders and Cameron, Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Aitkin's Falkirk Beer, best Champagne by A. De Paul and St. Marscany (Geisler's and Cunliffe's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux, Leoville, St. Julien and Medoc, best Amsterdam Curaçao, Maraschino, Crem de Noyeau, Extrait de Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antzic.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Son's Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen
" " Ditto in Pints	11	8	"
" 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16	8	"
" " Ditto in Pints	9	0	"
" 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	"

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a consignment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.

We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to

JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,

Bombay, 18th May 1863. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—		
Black Seal.........Amontillado..........per dozen		Rs. 28
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	"	" 24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	"	" 22
MADEIRA, very old	"	" 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...Quarts	"	" 30
Do. Do. ....Pints	"	" 15
Red Seal ....Quarts	"	" 24
Do. ....Pints	"	" 13
CLARET—		
Chateaux Margeaux..........................	"	" 34
Leoville	"	" 28
St. Julien	"	" 22
Medoc	"	" 16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality...A.DePaul.......Quarts	"	" 40
Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints	"	" 21
Do. ...J.C. Morizet...Quarts	"	" 36
Do. ... do ....Pints	"	" 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... } MOSELLE do { do. }	"	" 38
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE.............	"	" 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	"	" 18
CURACOA...............................	"	" 42
MARASCHINO	"	" 40
CHERRY BRANDY	"	" 30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	"	
Do. ...Jules Robins (30 year old)	"	" 50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica...	"	" 20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London........	"	
Do..............Hollands, in cases...	"	
WHISKEY..........Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	"	" 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottled, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

Bombay, Poona, Kamptee. TREACHER & Co.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron	Rs. 28
Do. Do. ...... best "	" 36
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides.............	" 36
Do. Do. ...... Carpet lined	" 40
Do. Do. ...... with Hood, best	" 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron	" 32
Do. Do. .... Do.	" 35
Do. Do. .... best	" 38
Do. Do. .... Imitation Cane Sides......	" 40
Do. Do. .... With Hood, best..............	" 65
Do. Do. .... best Imitation Cane Sides.	" 54
CLOCKS.	
American 1-day Clocks	Rs. 8
Do. 8 " Do.	" 15
Do. 1 " Tudor Clocks with Alarm	" 14
Do. 8 " Do. do.	" 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.
Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SUB-MARINE DIVING COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to undertake all descriptions of SUB-MARINE DIVING, viz., examining and scraping ship's bottoms, stopping leaks, blasting rock, and laying foundations, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to D. A. McCORMICK, Agent, at No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE CARNATIC COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000 in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
Registered under Act XIX of 1857.

Directors.

W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq. A. M. Ritchie, Esq.
J. G. Coleman, Esq. J. Mackenzie, Esq.
J. Oakes, Esq. Rev. A. R. Fennell, A.B.
N. Morrison, Esq.

with power to add to their number.

Secretaries and Treasurers in Madras.
Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.
Solicitors in Madras: Messrs. Boyson and Miller.
Agents in London: Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham & Co.
Agents in Calcutta.
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.
Agents in Bombay.
Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

THIS Company was established in April 1862 with a capital of Rs. 1,50,000 subsequently increased to 3 lakhs. It has recently been decided to extend the capital still further to a total amount of Rs. 10,00,000.

The Company was originally formed for the cultivation of produce generally, but the Directors intend for the present to confine their operations to Coffee as that article appears to offer the greatest advantages.

The profits of Coffee cultivation when conducted with ordinary prudence are known to be very large. The "Wynaad Planters' Association" in reply to an enquiry made by Mr. E. G. Thomas, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, recently declared the average profits to be about 25 per cent.

The Company have already acquired by purchase the Glen Coorg Estate near Mercara—in the province of Coorg—and a block of forest land in Munzerabad—known as Money Bede.

Glen Coorg is situated on the Mangalore Ghat, at a distance of 8 Miles by hill, or 12 Miles by trunk road from Mercara. From Mangalore it is distant 60 Miles, water communication being available for about 20 Miles of that distance. The Estate contains about 1200 acres, of which 300 are already planted and in partial bearing. The remainder is fine forest with a sufficiency of grazing ground. The Directors have engaged a Manager of much experience in Ceylon and whose testimonials are of the highest order, and as the climate of Coorg has been proved to be perfectly adapted for Coffee Cultivation, there is every reason to hope that this Estate will become a valuable property.

The Money Bede Estate is a block of 1200 acres of fine forest land—in every way suited for Coffee Cultivation. A gentleman who has already opened two Estates in Ceylon to the entire satisfaction of his Employers—has been engaged as Manager. A large extent will at once be brought into cultivation, and the Directors look with the utmost confidence to the future prospects of this Estate.

Applications for shares to be addressed to Messrs. Arbuthnot in Madras; Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., Calcutta; or Ewart, Latham and Co., Bombay. Rs. 30 per share will be called up, on allotment—but the Directors do not anticipate that any further calls will be required during the present year.

Business Announcements.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.
Also,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
The Medical Hall, Byculla,
June, 1862. TREACHER & Co.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. Fraser's Institution, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.
June 22nd, 1863.

A. ALLEN, 17, APOLLO STREET,

BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.

Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.
Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.
Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Moire Antique and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.
Helmets, low crowned Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 32.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 6.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin and Rimmel consisting of

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet
Kiss me Quick
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker
Something New
Jockey Club
New Mown Hay
Rough and Ready
Frangipanni

Box his Ears
Bridal Bouquet
Friendship Offerings
Patchouli
Sweet Briar
Jasmin
Forget Me Not
Ess. Bouquet
The Provence Rose
Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of
Honey
Brown Windsor
Sun Flower Oil
Elder Flower
Glycerine
White Almond &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co.

LONDON HOUSE.
FRESH ARRIVAL.

Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.

Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.

Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, London, warranted for two years.
Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.
Do. do. Open faced.
Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.
Do. Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.
Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie-goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

K. Templer Suits.
Royal Arch do.
Master Mason do.
K. Templer Jewels.
Royal Arch do.
Master Masons do.
Collars for Office-Bearers.
Collars and Sashes for Balls.

Ribbon from ½ inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosetts, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Out-stations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft, or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired by European Watch-makers.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls...Rs.	5	0
Do. Double do...	3	12
Do. Youth's do...	3	0
Do. do. do...	1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	8	0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.	5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	6	8
Do. Boys' do, various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWER size 2½ and 2¾ in., each......Rs. 10 0
CUPBOARD.
STRAIGHT; To screw on Flat.) ... (CUT; To let in Flush.) 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea... 10 0
BOX OR CHEST. 2¼, 3 and 3½ in., each... Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each... " 14 to 17 8
SAFE with Patent Locks ....Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES,
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.					
Toilet — 6	long, 3½	wide, 2¼	deep ......each...Rs.	18	0
No. 00 — 7½	" 4½	" 3	" ...... "	20	0
No. 1 — 9	" 5½	" 3½	" ...... "	21	0
No. 2 — 9¾	" 6	" 3¾	" ...... "	23	0
No. 3 — 10½	" 6	" 4	" ...... "	25	0
No. 4 — 12	" 7	" 5	" ...... "	28	0
No. 5 — 13	" 8	" 5½	" ...... "	32	0
PAPER BOXES.					
No. 1 — 14½	long, 9	wide, 5½	deep ......each...Rs.	25	0
No. 2 — 15½	" 9¾	" 6¼	" ...... "	28	0
No. 3 — 17½	" 10½	" 7¼	" ...... "	33	0
No. 4 — 19	" 12½	" 7¾	" ...... "	39	0
DEED BOXES.					
No. 1 — 13¾	long, 9½	wide, 8½	deep ......each...Rs.	23	0
No. 3 — 16¾	" 12½	" 11	" ...... "	30	0
No. 6 — 23½	" 16½	" 16½	" ...... "	45	0
FLAT DEED BOXES.					
No. 3 — 16¾	long, 12½	wide, 6	deep......each...Rs.	32	0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, &c.

Also, at 2 p. m.

385 Bundles of Hoop Iron, damaged by salt water.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, &c., OF THE LATE SHOP OF HADJI AHMED ESSAW, IN FORBES STREET, FORT.

(Without Reserve.)

On WEDNESDAY the 15th, and THURSDAY the 16th instant, and if necessary on the following day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Shop, in Forbes Street, Fort, all the remaining collection of BOOKS, &c., of the late Shop of Hadji Ahmed Essaw.

Full particulars will appear in the Catalogue which will be published, and to be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

The above will be on view from Monday the 13th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th July 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY the 13th instant 1863, at 4 p. m., on the premises, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Mortgagee and on account, and at the risk of the Mortgager, all that Piece of Ground forming a part of an Oart called Kudwady, with three several Chawls or ranges of buildings and a Bungalow, standing thereon, situate without the Fort, at or near Gaywady, or Cavel Road, admeasuring 1,051-4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and the said three Chawls and Bungalow are respectively assessed under the Nos. 11, 12 and 13, and the said Piece of Ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 246, and is bounded as follows, on the East partly by the House of Marian De Almeida, partly by a passage forming a part of the said piece of ground and partly by the vacant ground of Pedro Feleciano De Souza, on the West and South by the Oart belonging the Chapel of Catherina De Souza, and on the North by the Oart belonging to Diog Miguel Periera. For further particulars, apply to Henry S. Carter, Esq., Solicitor for the Mortgagee, at No. 7, Military Square, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow. Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.
Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.
JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.
Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th July 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their ROOMS, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Colored Goods.

½ SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at his residence, behind Bhoolashwur, opposite the Portuguese Church, the Household furniture, &c. of Dr. Sudanund Chintoba Josey deceased.

Comprising Round, Writing, Dressing Tables, Sofa and other Couches, Easy, Arm, and without arm Chairs, Chest of Drawers, four-post Bedstead, Papiamachi Teapoys, Hanging Argand and Globe Lamps, Chandelier, Double Branch Wall Shades, Pictures, Table Ornaments, an eight day Clock, by James McCabe, &c., &c.

The Property will be on view from Friday the 10th instant.

SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY'S PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE DADY SCREWS.

On SATURDAY, the 1st of August 1863, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to SUBMIT TO PUBLIC AUCTION on the Premises, the above most valuable Property, comprising within its walls a very large area, and commanding a frontage both in the Apollo and Marine Streets.

N. B.—More complete particulars will be published shortly.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Stunt's Walking and Hunting Shoes just landed.
A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

WATCHES.

First rate Double Cased Gold Watches by James Hoonby, 40, Slater Street, Liverpool.

THE PROPERTY OF A SPORTSMAN LEAVING INDIA.

A neat Press with Glass Doors made and fitted to contain the following, with their implements, ammunition, &c. complete—all well tried weapons:
1 Tranter's large size Revolving Rifle, 5 Chamber.
2 Sharp's Breech Loader Rifles with improved back sights.
1 Double Gun by Moore, 12 bore.
1 Do. do. Westly Richards.
1 Do. do. Joe Manton, 20 bore.
1 Do. Rifle Carbine by Westly Richards.
1 Single Rifle by Collins.
1 Enfield Rifle and 1 Whitworth's ditto.
3 Revolvers of sizes.
Hunting Knife, &c.
Any of the above will be sold separately; but if the whole are taken at once, a large discount will be made.

Bombay, 9th July 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th. and THURSDAY the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence at Gilder Street, Grant Road, the neat and valuable household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., of L. Lawson, Esq., the same consists of a set of crystal cut Glass Ware, richly cut Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, neat Dinner, Dessert Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Plated Cruet Egg and Pickle Stands, Waiter, Tea Set, a set of Victoria-pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 12, sets of Shell and Queen's pattern ditto, a Silver Tea Set, handsomely carved Blackwood furniture such as Dining, Circular, Sofa, and Card Tables, Pier and Round Tables with Slabs, Tea Poys, Screens, hat Stand, Conversation and Sofa Couches, Easy, Pridieu, Drawing-room, and Arm Chairs, Chiffoneers, Four-post Bedstead, Almira Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, large Washing and Dressing Tables, Child's Cots and Cradles, Class-door Cupboards, Writing Table, a Mahogany Square Piano, a three-barrel Organ playing 30 tunes, a Plated Three-light Hanging Argand Chandelier with Drops, China Sugar Jars, Oval Mirrors in gilt frames, Double-Wallshades with Drops, an 8-day Timepiece by Cameron, a small quantity of Oilmanstores, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, China Garden Seats, a collection of chioce Plants in China pots will be sold in small lots.

Also,

A set of 10 Brass Roses for fountain 1½ inch, a quantity of English Nails 1 to 8 inch, 600 feet 1½ in. Galvanized Iron Piping 500 feet 1¼ inch do., also a quantity of ¾ and 1 in. do., Tees, Bens, Elbowes and connecting pieces ¾ to 2 in. 10 cwts. Pescock's patent Paint for iron works, a large quantity of Screws of all sizes, Hoop and Rod Iron, Gunney Bags, &c.

At 1 p. m.

A Brougham with Horse and Harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from the 25th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome English-built double seated Brougham with a pair of good going Bay Horses and Harness complete.—Price Rs. 2,000.
1 English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 800.
A Travelling Gharry in good order.
An English-built Miniature Brougham, has been but little used.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each, price Rs. 18 per case.
Good Sherry in quarts at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case, Rs. 25 per case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Europe bound Account Books ready ruled for Office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 quires each, Folio and Demy sizes.
Calf bound Cash Books and Ledgers with Index, 5 and 6 quires each.
Letter Copying Books with Index.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Just landed ex "Beauvila" and "Ambrose."

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, two very superior highly-finished English-built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps, with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. McNaughton and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th July 1863.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s teataster at Canton, consisting of mixed Souchong, Pouchong, Hyson and Black Teas, in 7 lbs. boxes.
MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS of every kind, including many new descriptions. TREACHER & Co.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

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NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka-built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 110
Capital, £2,500,000.

Directors.

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Actuary.—W. P. PATTISON.
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Bankers.—THE LONDON and COUNTY BANK.
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The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents for the Company.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT 6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.
Invested Capital, £670,000, of which one half is held by the Indian Branch.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

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T. F. Gray, Esq. Andrew Hay, Esq.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1862 which is equivalent to 47½ per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium Payable after deduction.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	May 1857	10,000	420	199 8 0	220 8 0
30	"	10,009	480	228 0 0	252 0 0
40	"	10,000	590	280 4 0	309 12 0
50	"	10,000	740	351 8 0	388 8 0
60	"	10,000	1,030	489 4 0	540 12 0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch

Bombay, April 1860.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by JAMES PEARSE, at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, No. 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.